PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,488—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1898.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th Dec.
SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

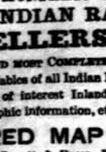
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.
IMPERATOR	——	4,139	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	——	4,139	1st April 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 620	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	1,766	12th Jan. 1899
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

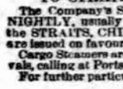
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	21st Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 12, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	A. Gaviano	5,000	5th Jan., 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six months, Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 975 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning viaGenoa or "vice versa", and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

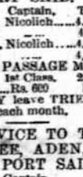
S. S. BISAGNO from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 31st December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,519	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,767	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,522	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,325	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	15th Dec.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th December, at 10a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 15th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 30th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 17th December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th December, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance, "SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut but from same forwarded economical.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS IMPORTATIONS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Are now receiving their Special CHRISTMAS STOCK of the above, including—

HAMS !	BACON !	CHEESE !
GRAPES.	BOTTLED FRUITS.	SAUSAGES.
NUTS.	CHRYSTALIZED FRUITS.	TONGUES.
CAKES.	DRIED FRUITS.	TINNED FISH.
SWEETS.	FRUITS IN SYRUP.	TINNED VEGETABLES.
CHOCOLATES.	MINCE MEAT.	PATES.

CRACKERS! TOYS! BON BONS!

QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

GAMES AND TOYS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PRESENTATION GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.

LEATHER GOODS OF HIGHEST QUALITY.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

WINES AND SPIRITS

OF EVERY KIND AT MODERATE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1835. MORENAS & CO., ESTABLISHED 1835.

MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix

4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos

3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY AND ORDERS ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to late. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders, Forrates, apply SUPERINTENDENT Bom Ly Gazette" Steam Press.

ENGLISH-MADE

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

GUARANTEED superior to any Watches at the price.
GUARANTEED Perfect Timekeepers.
GUARANTEED to last a life-time.
GUARANTEED to go for 3 years without the necessity for cleaning and reoiling.
GUARANTEED full plate movements.
GUARANTEED English lever movements.
GUARANTEED full compensation balances.
GUARANTEED English Watches at hitherto impossible prices.
GUARANTEED The most reliable and therefore cheapest Watches made.
GUARANTEED for durability and workmanship.
GUARANTEED for accuracy of performance.
GUARANTEED without a rival.
GUARANTEED Sterling Silver cases.

PRICE.—Crystal Face Case Rs. 95. Hunting Case Rs. 105. Half Hunting Rs. 110. In neat Morocco Case with Spare Glass and mainspring and guaranteed for 3 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CHRISTMAS TREE NOVELTIES.

	Rs.	a.
Candles for Xmas Trees, assorted Colours	box	1 8
Chinese Lanterns	from As. 12 to	1 8
Holly Sprays	each	0 4
Mistletoe Sprays		0 4
Real Mistletoe (expected shortly)	piece	0 8
Holly Wreaths	each	0 12
Coloured Glass Balls, various designs		0 3
Flags, paper		0 2
Flag, silk		0 8
Xmas Hampers	each Rs. 1-4 and	1 14

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EAST STREET, CAMP, POONA.

ORDERS FOR XMAS

NOW REGISTERED.

CAKES DECORATED AND UNDECORATED.	FRESH-MADE FONDANTS.
MINCE MEAT PIES.	FRESH ALMOND PASTE SWEETS.
PLUM PUDDINGS.	ENGLISH SEED & CT. CAKES.
ICE PUDDINGS.	ITALIAN CAKES.
ICE CREAMS.	CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
ENGLISH PUDDINGS.	DRY CHESTNUTS.
FRENCH PUDDINGS.	MARRONS GLACEES.
JAM AND FRUIT TARTS.	FRUIT IN SYRUP.
CHOCOLATES, FANCY AND PLAIN.	COOKED YORK HAMS.
CHOCOLATES, LOOSE AND STICKS.	COOKED TURKEYS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS.	ITALIAN SALAMI.
	ITALIAN AND SWISS CHEESES.

Confectionery Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Hampers, on view. Stores and Wines guaranteed all of High Class Brands.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

A Most Fragrant and Refreshing Dressing, and the Most Effective Remedy for Thin, Weak, and Faded Hair.

ACTS naturally by providing the necessary nourishment in the form most easily assimilated. Contains neither Lead, Sulphur, Paraffin, nor other objectionable ingredient, but is

GUARANTEED A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Invaluable for Cleansing the Hair and Scalp.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COCA WINE

THERE IS TO-DAY no choicer preparation of the COCA LEAF than THIS WINE, which whilst exhibiting to the fullest extent the STRENGTHENING, STIMULATING and RESTORATIVE powers of THE DRUG, retains unimpaired the AROMA and FLAVOUR of the WINE, and is, thus, a perfectly palatable medicinal tonic fit for use AT THE TABLE or AS A LIQUEUR.

INVARIABLY OF FULL STRENGTH and standard quality, KEMP'S COCA WINE may be relied upon as superior to imported brands.

STIMULATES,

STRENGTHENS,

RESTORES.

Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS !!

From Annas 4 to Rs. 2.

CELLULOID AND MECHANICAL XMAS CARDS.

From Re. 1 to Rs. 4.

CALENDARS for 1899.

From Annas 8 to Rs. 4.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

THE UNIQUE

NERVE AND BRAIN RESTORER.

STANDS UNRIVALLED as a recuperative remedy in all CASES OF IMPAIRED nerve and BRAIN POWER HOWEVER CAUSED. FOR BUSINESS MEN feeling the effect of overwork, worry and brainfag it acts promptly and the first few doses will

RENEW THE APPETITE,

ELEVATE THE SPIRITS

AND REPLENISH THE NERVES

RECOMMENDED ALSO for Convalescents.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ART STUDIES,

BY CHARLES REID, the most Distinguished of Animal Photographers.

SPORTING DOGS :

A Set of seven beautifully coloured framed in Oak and Gold Frames. Best style. Rs. 50 the Set.

Size of Print..... 11 1-8 by 8 3-8 inches.
Size of Frame..... 24 by 16 ,,

ENGLISH SETTERS AT SCHOOL.
ENGLISH SETTERS—An anxious moment.
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and IRISH SETTERS.
POINTERS WAITING FOR THE GUNS.
POINTERS IN TRAINING.
POINTING AND BACKING.
GREYHOUNDS WAITING THEIR TURN.

Any of the above may be had separately. Unframed, Rs. 4 each ; or Framed in Oak and Gold, Rs. 8 each.

THE CURZON PAVILION.

"A Popular, Premier Roadster for Nothing"

LAST NIGHT.

GRAND
BICYCLE SOUVENIR NIGHT.
BICYCLE SOUVENIR NIGHT.
BICYCLE SOUVENIR NIGHT.
"ABSOLUTE FAREWELL PERFORMANCE."
MANAGERIAL NOTE.

The Management is returning thanks for the magnificent up port accorded, no less than

60,000 } Sixty Thousand { 60,000
60,000 } Persons. { 60,000

having paid admission during the brief season, have pleasure in announcing as a farewell, a grand

BICYCLE SOUVENIR PERFORMANCE.
BICYCLE SOUVENIR PERFORMANCE.
As a Memento of the Greatest
THEATRICAL TRIUMPH KNOWN TO BOMBAY.

Each and Every Person, purchasing a ticket, will have an equal chance of winning a new
POPULAR PREMIER ROADSTER BICYCLE
valued at Rs. 370.

Purchases from MARCKS and Co.

A Committee from the Audience will superintend the Drawing.

Should a Lady win, she will be supplied by Marcks and Co., with a Lady's machine to the same value.

LAST NIGHT, LAST NIGHT
OF
THE FEARLESS FLYING JORDANS,
THE FEARLESS FLYING JORDANS,
And their
BRILLIANT COMBINATION OF STARS.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, 1, and As. 8,
pecial Box Seats, Rs. 4. Plan at SOUNDY & Co
REMEMBER
GRAND SOUVENIR NIGHT.
You
May get a Bicycle
for
As. 8, Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3, and Rs. 4.
DON'T MISS THE CHANCE.

NOTICE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the BALL at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on the 14th instant, are requested to drive in by the Upper Gate Empty carriages will be parked outside the same Gate, and after taking up at the platform will leave by the Lower Gate.

Gentlemen who provide themselves with an extra servant will find their departure much facilitated thereby.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 13th December, 1898.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

SIMON'S GRAND MUSEUM,

BORI BUNDER,
NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.

Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m
PRICE OF ADMISSION : As. 8.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "LAOS" from MARSEILLES, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th December, 1898.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.
HOLIDAY TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

WITH reference to the NOTICE dated 21st November, 1898, exhibited at stations, the PUBLIC are advised that the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY concession rate of fare and a third for First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS will apply in the case of Tickets issued to or from Bombay to distances of and over 100 miles instead of 200 miles as in previous years.

Holiday Tickets will be issued between the 16th and 31st December and will be available for the Return Journey up to and including the 16th January 1899.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th December, 1898.

REMEMBER MADON, SONS & Co.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles
CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices Moderate, and compares favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY. Market.
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Government Central Press, up to 12 o' clock, noon, of the 19th December, 1898, for Carting, Dammering and Shipping Boxes and Parcels which may be despatched by Rail or Sea from the Government Central Press during the calendar year 1899. Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Superintendent.

2. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for Carting, Dammering and shipping Boxes and Parcels," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 450 Fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the Agreement if his Tender is accepted.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. B. STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 13th December, 1898.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles der Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15,) Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BOMBAY CYCLIST'S UNION RACES. 15th, 16th and 17th December. A few "PREMIER" Helical Road Racers the finest Racing Machines in Bombay, can be had at MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

SELLING OFF!! our remaining Stock of loose XMAS Cards only at 25 per cent, discount. Grand opportunity to Bombay Public. Secure from SHROFF BROS, Hornby Row, Fort.

GREAT SHOW of PLUSHES, Silks and Tapestries, Rs. 20,000 worth, just received from Paris and London, the Choicest and Highest class of goods Manufactured.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co. Ltd.

LADIES are invited to inspect our NEW STOCK of Shirt-Blouses with White Linen detachable Collars and Cuffs, from Rs. 4-12.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

"A YOUNG MAN seeks ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or COPYIST in any Mercantile Firm. Good Handwriter, sober habits and highest credentials 5 years' previous experience ; willing to travel up-country, if necessary.—Address "SAM," care of this paper.

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, the NAMES of all TYPISTS undergone our training for certificates of the London National Union of Typists, London. BOMBAY TYPEWRITING CO., Bombay.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

WANTED a YOUNG ARAB or WALER 14 hands, or over, trained to harness—bay, chestnut or grey. Apply stating terms, etc., to "R. K." care of this Office.

WANTED a DOG-CART for District use—light—portable—capable of being taken to pieces. Apply stating terms etc., "R. K." care of this Office.

WANTED for the Office of Loco : and Carr : Superintendent, B. G. J. P. Railway, Bhavnagar Para, a thoroughly experienced DRAFTSMAN. Knowledge of metre gauge Locomotive and carriage and Wagon details necessary. Salary Rs. 75 per mensem.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C." care of this Office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "Z," care of this office.

TO LET, on Dadyseth Hill, Khumballa, ONE BUNGALOW, with D. D. and four bedrooms, &c. Apply N. J. DADY, 10, Patell Street, Fort.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

RECEIVED Perpetual ornamental Fountain 4 Feet 4 Inches High, 2 Feet 4 Inches Broad, from Rs. 125 to 450.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALUMINIUM ARTICLES of the highest standard of purity, made at the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Bombay, are now FOR SALE at Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW, Bombay and Calcutta, and at Messrs. BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN—Is the most comfortable, fashionable, highest, and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. It has several DETACHED Bungalows suitable for families. Rooms bright, airy, clean and commodious, all Home comforts provided. Terms moderate.

LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL is re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest at Gymkhana, Neral, &c,

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"Found it very clean and very comfortable. Food excellent and nicely served. Xmas dinner especially was particularly good—Manager doing all in his power to render their stay most thoroughly enjoyable.—Geo. PO—ND Major."

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business at 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwala and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Managon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carribhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour to SINGERBROCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 26, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one dose gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalle remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one sweet toned mahogganny cottage piano by "Kappe," Hink's and Ditmar's tables and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, table ornaments, Japanese and China flower vases, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble Justice A. Strachey, proceeded to Allahabad.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The property of other gentlemen.—
1 "royal progress" pneumatic tyre cycle.
1 handsome strong grey arab horse, about 6 years, 14-1½ hands quiet in harness,
1 handsome strong dog cart, in very good order.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, the very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, one sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., rich glass and crockery ware, plated ware, table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. WHELER, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and Coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong Victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong landau in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 strong Brown pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 pneumatic tyre bicycle in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the very valuable English teak and black-wood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in first-rate order, rich glass and crockery-ware, Bohemian glass, flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels' carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. J. Ross, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of lost luggage.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed property at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road or Bhuleshwar Road.

ON SUNDAY the 18th instant and the following days at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Gordhandas Ghanshamdas and Dulubhdass Balmookandass under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January 1888, the following property:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, rooms, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhuleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 139 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under and bounded on the East by the Bhuleshwar Road on the North by the property hereinafter seventhly described on the West by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinafter secondly described, and on the South by the property of Ramchundra Withoba Balajee and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 79 and now under Street No. Wards Nos.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message, tenement, rooms or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Bhooleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 63-70 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under and bounded on the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinabove firstly described, on the West also by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property next hereinafter described, on the North by the property hereinafter ninthly described and now of Dulubhdass Balmookandass and on the South by the property of Ramchundra Withoba Balajee and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 82 and now under Street Nos. and Ward Nos.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with message, tenement, rooms or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhooleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property, under and bounded on the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinabove secondly described, on the West by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on the North partly by the property hereinafter eighthly described and now of Dulubhdass Balmookandass and partly by the property of Musnajee Balajee and on the South by the property of Ramchundra Withoba and which premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 81 and now under Street Nos. Ward Nos.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, room or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the 2nd Khatarally Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 52-75 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under and bounded on the East by the property hereinabove thirdly described, on the West by the said 2nd Khatarally lane, on the North by the property here, inafter sixthly described and on the South by the property of Ramchandra Withoba Ballaji and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23 and now under Ward Nos. and Street Nos.

FIFTHLY.—All that a piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, room or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at second Khatarally Lane in the Registration of Sub-district, of Bombay containing by admeasurement 169-35 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under and bounded on the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the properties hereinafter eighthly and fifteenthly described, on the West by the said second Khatrally Lane, on the North by the property of Rugunath Damodher and on the South by the property hereinafter eleventhly described and all which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment and Municipal rates and taxes under old Nos. .

SIXTHLY.—All that piece of land or ground situate at Bhooleshwar Road within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 445 square yards or thereabouts occupied in part by a well and in part by a privy and partly used as a passage and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under and bounded on the East by the property hereinabove secondly described, on or towards the West by the property hereinabove thirdly described, on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Withoba and on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Withoba and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements rooms or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at and fronting the Bhooleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 121½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under old No. 140 new No. 127 old survey Nos. 458 and 462 and new survey Nos. 7519, 7520 and 7521 and bounded as follows—that is to say—on or towards the East by the said Bhooleshwar Road, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter thirteenthly described and on or towards the South by the property hereinabove firstly described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street Nos 52 54, 56 and 58 and Ward No. 1264.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements of dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being in Kapurwadi at Bhuleshwar Ward or Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 240 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under old No. 140 new No. 1273 old survey Nos 458, 461, 462, 459 and new survey Nos, 7519, to 7521 and bounded as follows—that is to say—on or towards the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property next hereinafter described, on or towards the West by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinafter fifteenthly described and on or towards the South partly by the property now hereinabove thirdly described and partly by the property of Mussnaji Ballaji which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 2 and Ward No. 1263.

NINTHLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady at Bhuleshwar or Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 95½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under old No. 140 new No. 1273 old survey Nos, 458, 461, 462, 489 and new survey Nos. 7519 to 7521 and bounded as follows—that is to say—on or towards the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property seventhly hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property eighthly hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the property described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 1 and Ward No. 1262.

TENTHLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady at Bhuleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Land Revenue together with the other property under old No 140 new Nos, 1273 old survey Nos, 458, 459, 461 and 462 and new survey No—7519 to 7521 and bounded as follows—that is to say—on or towards the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinafter thirteenthly described, on or towards the West by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property or stable of Janardhan Ranchord, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter twelvethly described, on or towards the South by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinafter fifteenthly described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 53 and Ward No. 1265.

ELEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in second Kataraly Lane without the fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 644 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under old No. 140 new No. 1273 old survey Nos. 458, 459, 461, and 462 and new survey Nos. 7519 to 7523 and bounded as follows—that is to say—on or towards the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property eighthly hereinbefore described on or towards the West by the said second Khatarally Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Janardhan Runchord and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter sixteenthly described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 28 and Ward No. 1037.

TWELVETHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kapurwady at Bhuleshwar or Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 173 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under old No. 140 new No. 1273 old survey Nos, 458,489 and 461 and new survey Nos. 7519 to 7521 and bounded as follows—that is to say—on or towards the East partly by a passage leading from the said Bhuleshwar Road to the property now being described and partly by the property hereinbefore tenthly described on or towards the West by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property now belonging to Janardhan Ranchord, on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Withoba and on or towards the South by the other moiety of the house now being described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 68 and Ward No. 1265.

THIRTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, chawl or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on and fronting the Bhuleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 130½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other property) under old No. 140 new No. 1273 old Survey Nos. 458 459,461 and new Survey No. 7519 to 7521 and bounded as follows—on or towards the East by the said Bhuleshwar Road, on or towards the West by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property next hereinafter described, on or towards the North by a passage leading from the said Bhuleshwar Road to the property twelfthly and fourteenthly hereinbelow described and on or towards the South by the property hereinabove seventhly described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66, and Ward No, 1264 (2).

FOURTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bhuleshwar Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 63 1-4 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140 New No. 1273 old survey Nos. 458,461, 462,455, and new survey No. 7519 to 7521 and bounded on the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinbefore thirteenthly described, on the West by a passage dividing the property now being described from property next herein after described on or towards the North by a passage or open ground infront of the property twelfthly here in before described and on towards the South by the property hereinbefore nintbly described and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No, 1 and Ward No 1262.

FIFTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being in Kapurwady at Bhuleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 242 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under old No. 140 new No. 1273 old survey Nos. 458, 459, 461 and 462 and new survey No. 7519 to 7521 and bounded as follows—that is to say—on or towards the East by a passage dividing the property hereinbefore described from the property fourteenthly hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by a passage dividing the property now being described, from the property hereinabove fifthly described on or towards the North by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinabove tenthly described and on or towards the South by the property hereinabove eighthly described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No.

SIXTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at second Khatarally Lane with a room standing thereon containing by admeasurement 2225 square yards in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 28 Ward No. 1037 (4) and is bounded on the East by the property of Musnajee Ballajee on the West by the second Khatar ally Lane, on the North by a passage or gully and on the South by the property hereinabove fourthly described on which said hereditaments and premises are delineated on the plan hereto annexed and marked with Nos. 1 to 16.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors to the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR MOMBADEVI,

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p.m. sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, Attorneys for the mortgagee, Sha Raichand Khoosbalchand, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Patel Choonilal Mansukhram, Patel Dayabhai Choonilal, Patel Vadilal Choonilal, Patel Manilal Choonilal, and Patel Kikabhai Choonilal, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 16th day of June 1897.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Shaik Memon Street, near Mombadevi, outside the Fort of

NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY FIRST and SECOND Class Return Tickets will be issued over the G. I. P. Railway Company's System.

For Particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or being Indebted to the Estate of the late Lieut. R. H. RAYMOND, 4th Bombay Cavalry, Poona Horse, are requested to submit the same within one month of THIS DATE, after which date no claim will be allowed.

F. WADESON, Capt.
Poona Horse.
President Committee of Adjustment.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees of the late Mr. J. N. Dady, at their residence, 10, Dady Sett House, Fort, on MONDAY next, the 19th December, 1898, at 1 P.M., for the construction of a BUNGALOW with out Houses, Stable, &c., at Dady Sett Hill.

All information in connection with the Drawings, Specification, &c., may be obtained in the office of the Undersigned, on or after the 13th instant.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Trustees and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Trustees of the late Mr. J. N. Dady do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
F. R. I. B. A., M. S. A., &c.,
Architect and Civil Engineer.
Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th Dec., 1898.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

UNDER the NEW RULES the Collegiate Course will commence hereafter from 4th January. Candidates intending to join during the next year should submit their applications before 4th January, on which date an Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the University School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

A copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application.

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bo. Vety. College.
Parel, 22nd November, 1898.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at BANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Phool, Burdie, Jinjwa, Moosa and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE RE COAL TENDERS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gun-fire, on 23th December, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 50,000 tons of COUNTRY COAL required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities:—

	Tons.
January 1899	6,000
February 1899	6,000
March 1899	6,000
April 1899	3,000
May 1899	3,000
June 1899	2,000
July 1899	6,000
August 1899	6,000
September 1899	6,000
October 1899	6,000
Total	50,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best quality, free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into Wagons the dispatch by rail of best Steam Coal.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of Coal.

Tenders will be received on any the Company's Form, which, together with Specifications, can be had on application to the Agent. Price Re. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Rail borne Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.
New General Offices, Bombay, 6th December, 1898.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams
About 60 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock.
Quotations given for delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851.
TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
553 & 556, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.
TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)
FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.
FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.
"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.
ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.
BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.
NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water 11-25, Low water, 5-36m, 5-24s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of a Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Sale of work, on behalf of Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, Girgaum Girls High School.

Ball at Government House.

The Flying Jordans, Esplanade.

Simon's Grand Museum.

THE "FLYING JORDANS."—Another "souvenir" night is announced by the "Flying Jordans." To-night, the occasion being their last performance a Premier Popular Roadster bicycle will be given away. All parts of the house have equal chances of receiving the machine.

A WRONG CURE FOR RHEUMATIC PAIN.—Jamshedji Pallonji, a Parsee aged twenty-five years, residing at Dhunji Street was taken to the J. J. Hospital by his friends on the 10th instant, suffering from vomiting. The patient took a quantity of "cajapatti" oil to alleviate the rheumatic pain from which he was suffering. He is being treated in the hospital.

BURGLARY AT GIRGAUM.—Mr. Wamanrao Auna Wassudeo residing at Khatralli, Girgaum, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes, gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 780 from a cupboard in his bed room. An entrance seems to have been effected by removing two iron bars from a window on the first floor of the house.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—As will be seen from an advertisement on another page, the ladies and gentlemen attending the Ball at Government House, Malabar point, are requested to drive in by the upper gate. Empty carriages will be parked outside the same gate, and after taking up at the platform will leave by the lower gate. This arrangement is made to avoid confusion, and if gentlemen take an extra servant with them, their departure will be much facilitated.

THEFT OF SESSAMUM SEED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen, charged Dewji Jairam, a shopkeeper at Clive Road, with theft of sessamum seed valued at Rs. 4, belonging to Harsi Hemraj, another shopkeeper in the neighbourhood. It appeared from the evidence tendered by the prosecution that the accused tapped with an iron instrument one of the bags lying in the complainants shop, and took out a quantity of sessamum seed. Subsequently he mixed up the seeds which were white, with some black ones in his own possession. The accused stated in his defence that the complainant bore him enmity, owing to his refusal to vacate his shop at the bidding of the complainant. The seed in question was bought by the accused from certain Bhrahmin Bhattias. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

IMPORTING COUNTERFEIT RUPEES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Fadlula Awad, an African, was placed before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, charged under section 238 with importing 21 counterfeit Rupees into British India. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. It appears that the accused is a "sukani" of a bugalow, named "Hashimi," belonging to Mr. Umer Bin Awad Sultan Nawez Jang of Hyderabad. On the 8th instant while the bugalow was lying at the Import Lines Dutiable anchorage, it was searched by the Customs authorities and the counterfeit coins were found in a box. Mr. Velinkar explained on behalf of the accused that the latter had received Rs. 200 in cash from three merchants of Sher in South Arabia before sailing for Bombay to make purchases, and these rupees came in that lot. The accused had no knowledge that they were counterfeit. The magistrate in discharging the accused said that there was no evidence to establish that the accused knew or had reason to believe these rupees to be counterfeit.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Inspector Brewin charged Francis Fernandez, a bands man in the 21st Bombay Native infantry, with criminal trespass with intent to cause hurt to a woman named Vithi. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant that she was in the service of one Mr. Vining, and the accused was in the habit of coming to her master's premises to visit another servant. Some eight months ago an acquaintance was formed between the complainant and the accused, but the latter having behaved in an improper manner she had ceased to speak with him. Yesterday after noon the accused went to her, but as she declined to have anything to do with him, he went away swearing vengeance. At night the accused went to the Free Fletcher School, where there was an evening entertainment, and where the complainant had gone together with her master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Vining. The accused was climbing the staircase when a butler of the school seeing a sword at his side stopped him and called for police assistance. The accused tried to run away, but was chased by the police and arrested. Inspector Brewin said that when he arrested the accused the latter told him that had the arrest been delayed a little longer, he would have done with Vithi. The defence was that the complainant was in his keeping for the last two years and that she was on very friendly terms with him. In fact she had written to him a number of love-letters and had presented him with her photograph. In cross-examination Vithi denied these allegations. The Adjutant of the regiment to which the accused belonged, informed the magistrate that the accused bore a bad character. His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A JUDICIAL OFFICER.

THE enquiry into the charges brought against Raja Chitpal Singh, Joint Magistrate of Ghazipur was continued at Allahabad, on Saturday.

Mr. Moti Lal made a further application with reference to his motion for an adjournment of the Commission to allow the defence to inspect records and the Court reserved its decision on the point.

Mr. D. T. Roberts, Commissioner of Benares, said in conjunction with Mr. Gill he held the preliminary enquiry in Raja Chitpal Singh's case. The enquiry was held at Ghazipur towards the end of September. They examined Babu Lalit Mohan Singh and Babu Satyagyan Chatterji. Babu Lalit Mohan Singh was examined first. They examined the records in cases decided by Raja Chitpal Singh for some months past. Lalit Mohan was asked to give particulars of some cases. He sat down in the room where witness and Mr. Gill were and wrote abstracts of cases mentioned by him. With the help of these abstracts the cases were obtained from the Collector's Record-Keeper. The same course was adopted with Babu Satyagyan Chatterji, and the abstracts were those now produced. Neither of the two men had any intimation whatever that they would be required to furnish these abstracts. They had no access to the records while preparing them, in fact no records had been obtained from Unao and Gonda when Lalit Mohan wrote his abstracts. It was after the enquiry had commenced, and Lalit Mohan had been examined that it occurred to witness to test the truth of his story in this way. They also examined a great number of records not mentioned in the abstracts, and witness was able to say that all records now before the Commission were locked up and kept in his custody from the time they were produced at the preliminary enquiry until the Commission was appointed.

Mr. Moti Lal said he had no intention of suggesting that the corrections on the records had been made subsequent to their inspection by Messrs. Roberts and Gill, provided proper custody were shown.

Mr. Roberts continuing, said he went to Ghazipur after the theft case against Satyagyan had been decided, and he had two conversations with Raja Chitpal Singh about it. In the first conversation the Raja stated that he had suspected Satyagyan had in his possession certain papers connected with the Bhalolpur litigation in which the Raja was engaged, and that on this account he lodged a charge of theft and had the search made. He did not mention the papers that were missing, though witness suggested that he should do so. On the second occasion witness told the Raja he had been through the papers in the theft and opium cases, and considered it his duty to report the matter to Government, and said if the Raja wished to offer any explanation he would forward it with his report. The Raja said that the noise about the affair was due to a Bengali clique, and that if a Bengali's accusation was taken as proof against him, he would rather resign the service. Witness during his first conversation with the Raja remarked that it was very curious he should have stayed action until Mr. Hamblin had left the district, especially as he had missed the papers some time before, and the Raja replied that he feared Satyagyan would abscond.

Mr. Roberts also stated that during the preliminary enquiry, one record and one only was shown to Lalit Mohan. In that particular case Lalit Mohan was shown a record minus the judgment and he was requested to write a judgment in order to test his capacity to do so.

Mr. J. E. Gill examined described the tracing of the records produced in the case at Unao, Gonda and Ghazipur.

The Commission adjourned after Babu Satyagyan Chatterji had been recalled and has answered certain questions put to him.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

THE result of the Previous Examination was declared yesterday afternoon at the University. Out of 884 candidates, who presented themselves for the examinations, 364 have successfully passed the test. Cayetan Paul Da Cunha has obtained the Hughlings Prize; the Vinayakrao Jaganathji Sanskrit Prize and Bai Dayacore Sanskrit Scholarship have been awarded to Jamiatram Krishnashankar Joshi; while Maneckji Davur has been the recipient of the Bai Aimai K. R. Cama Scholarship. The names of the successful candidates are as follow:—

FIRST CLASS.

Da Cunha, Cayetan Paul
Gilder, Munchershaw D D
Nissim, Joseph
Thombre, Yashwant Amrit

SECOND CLASS.

Abhyankar, L Raghunath
Agaskar, B Raghunath
Apte, A Kasinath
Athavale, H Visanu
Belvalkar, S Krishna
Bhagvat, V Ramchandra
Bhandarkar, G Prabhakar
Bharuch, J Hiraji
Bhat, N Keshiram
Bhawnani, G Hasamal
Bhave, H Keshav
Bhojani, M Tulshi
Boyce, A Pestonji
Dalal, K Pestanji
Dastur, J Phiroje
Davur, M Ruttonji
Dhruva, M Dhaneshvar
Dhurandhar, V Krishnarao
Dias, Clement
Gunjikar, J Ramchandra
Gunye, Y Laxman
Irani, D Jijibhoy
Irani, K Behram
Jadhav, G Vithojirao
Joshi, G Nilkanth
Joshi, M Govind
Kamat, B Balkrishna
Kanje, P Vaman
Kashani, A Hasein
Kolhatkar, N Vishnu
Kotasthane, V Madhav
Kudalkar, J Sakharam
Madgavkar, V Dinanath
Mujmudar, N Govindlal
Malkani, P Ghurbomal
Marathalia, K Nagindas
Mastakar, N Keshrinath
Master, H Motiram
Mehta, P Waghji
Meher-Homji, S Jamshedji
Nadgir V Govind
Naik, V Baivant
Naijabi, C Chatermal
Patel, L Govindbhai
Patel, M Chaturbhai
Pinto, Luis Frias
Pitre, D Atmaram
Sabnis, S Atmaram
Saklatwala, B Dorabji
Siqueira, E Fenelon
Spencer, A Burjorji
Stewart, R Olive
Vakil, G Arteshir
Vajifdar, J Mancherji

PASS.

Adsgra, B Mancherji
Adaljs, V Prabhudas
Advani, J Meughraj
Advani, M Hasamal
Ajarekar, N Krishna
Ahmedi, A N Futehally
Alpaiwala, Shirin D
Amin, H Samalbhai
Anjaria, C Manishanker
Antani, R Maganlal
Apte, V Krishna
Astekar, S Keshav
Ashtaputre, N Vasudev
Asnani, V Narayan
Athalye, V Vishnu
Ayrekhi, V Yeshvashvar
Bakharu, J Udharam
Bakshi, G Hathising
Bapat, S Damodar
Bapat, V Balchandra
Barve, G Raghunath
Barve, V Hari
Bhadsavle, R Krishna
Bhaindarkar, R Ninayak
Bhat, H Nyavanishankar
Bhat, M Pitamber
Bhat, V Madhavji
Bhavnani, P Tolaram
Bhide, N Vaman
Bhiljiani, P Parmval
Boyce, F Hormusji
Buch, M Harilal
Chatre, N Vishnu
Commissariat, H Framji
Chavda, K Pitamber
Chimugund, B Venkatesh
Chudgar, G Jhunza
Dadachanji, B Meherwanji
Dadachanji, B Kersapji
Dalal H Nagindas
Damel, R Vishnu
Dandekar, B Damodar
Dandekar, K Mahadev
Dandekar, K Narayan
Dandekar, M Kasinath
Danhavate, G Narayan
Darabsett, D Beramji
Darabsett, N Beramji
Daruvala, D Rustomji G
Dastur, R Karkooru
Dastur, C Sitaram
Datar, H Ballal
Dave, M Harishankar
Dave, M Parmeshanker
Dave, S Balukhidas
Davar, K Pestanji
Delivala, N Kakaldas
Desai, B Chottubhai
Desai, G Narayanbhai
Desai, G Naranji
Desai, G Harilal
Desai J Lallubhai
Desai, K Nagarji
Desai, K Sitaram
Desai, K Narsilal
Desai, M Bapubhai
Desai, M Motilal
Desai, M Karsanji
Desai, P Bhagubhai
Desai, R Gangatrao
Deshpande, G Krishna
Deshpande, V Ganesh
Desoza, S F
Devdhar, V Keshav
Dhaithpale, S Vishnu
Dhare, N Damodar
Dhalvani, D Kasam
Dharwal, B Vasudev
Dholakia, J Vajeshankar
Dhopade, R Gangaram
Dhru, S Gopilal
Divecha, K Jehangir
Divan, H Hariprasad
Divatia, Y Gopalrai
Doctor, M Maganlal
Dosal, M Hirachand
Dotivala, H Manekji
Dutia, L Naranji
Engineer, K Merwanji
Ekkundi, S Setuvacharya
Francis, L Vincent
Gadgil, A Vinayak
Gadgil, R L Rao
Gadgil, V Balkrishna
Gadkari, R Vinayak
Gajjar, M Jekisandas
Gajivala, B Gokuldas
Garud, S Dhondoo
Ghasvala, D Adurji
Ghasvala, M Dosabhoy
Ghodadra, R Manekial
Ghotavadekar, R Moreshvar
Godbole, V Narayan
Gokhale, S Ganesh
Gothoskar, V Purshottam
Gunderia, N Chunilal
Gupte, A Prabhakar
Gupte, G Appaji
Gupte, K Martand
Gujarati, A Purshotam
Guztar, S Cooverji
Hatvalne, V Shankar
Hazari, H Jafferji
Hebbikar, G Bhaskarrao
Hosper, G Krishnarao
Hoogwerf, R F
Jangalvala, N Temulji
Jathal, N Madanji
Jatkar, B Hanmant
Javeri, K Jaskaran
Jayakar, M Rangnath
Jitekar, H Ibrahim
Joshi, D Anant
Joshi, J Krishnashankar
Joshi, K Anandrao
Joshi, K Anant
Joshi, K Ganesh
Joshi, N Malhar
Joshi, S Lunas
Joynt, E William
Kale, R Bapuji
Kalkar, K Krishna
Kane, D K Krishnaji
Kanga, B Byramji
Kanga, J Sorabji
Kanhere, P Damodar
Kapadia, M Girdhar
Karandikar, V Narayan
Karandikar, R Vasudev
Karandikar, V Shridhar
Karanjiavalla, J Ardeshir
Karaka, P Dadabhai
Katdhare, N Sakharam
Karve, V Vishnu
Kavale, B Dinkar
Kazi, B Habibsaheb
Keikar, K Hari
Kelkar, V Anant
Khambata, S Manekji
Khandalavala, D Navroji
Kharas, N Ardeshir
Khare, M Narayan
Kharshikar, T Raghunath
Khasnis, V Nageshrao
Kirlookar, G Raghunath
Kirloskar, K Sakharam
Kirpalani, P Parumal
Kolapurvala, Dhanbai
Kotak, T Govindji
Kothari, K Girdharlal
Kshatriya, D Mulchand
Kulkarni, H Gangadhar
Kulkarni, M Raghunath
Kumtekar, B Nagappa
Kundanani M Alimal
Kunte, S Krishnarao
Lakhani, I Valmahmed
Lalkhia, M Ratanji
Lalvani, H Lokumal
Lathe, A Babaji
Likte, D Vishnu
Likte, V Keshav
Limaye, D Raghunathdra
Limaye, G Hari
Limaye, R Vishnu
Lunia, K Shamji
Maldhaver, W Charles
Malkani, K Lokumal
Mangharmalane, H J
Manker, P Anandrao
Manohar, V Kashinath
Marathe, S Ramchandra
Maru, H Kalianray
Master, F Jamshedji
Masurekar, A Rajaram
Mehd, V Laxmiprasad
Mezbani, M Kapurchand
Mehta, A Kanji
Mehta, B Laxmanrao
Mehta, B Framji
Mehta, D Virlalbhai
Mehta, H Bhagvandas
Mehta, H Keshavram
Mehta, K Vallabhram
Mehta, L Motichand
Mehta, M Nagindas
Mehta, N Natavarry
Mehta, N Bhagvanji
Mendes, F P Hermenegild
Mhatre, B Gopal
Miraslar, N Vaman
Mirchandani, D G
Mirchandani, N Isardas
Mirza, K Edalji
Mistry, K Hormusji
Mojche, K Vinayak
Munim, A Fazulbhoy
Muzumdar, R Vamanrao
Naik, G Daji
Naik, K Venkatesh
Nanavati, G Balabhai
Nandgaokar, G Vithal
Nergundkar V Gangadhar
Naravane, S Balaji
Nasta, Kaumal Pahlumal
Nimbkar, V Shankar
Nissim, Edward
Nulkar, R Krishnaji
Oka, V Janardan
Oka, N Anant
Oza, T Chhotamlal
Pandya, G Amritlal
Pandya, C Parbhulal
Parse, K Anant
Parikh, V Kalidas
Parsanjna, G Atmaram
Patankar, R Janardan
Patankar, V Gopal
Patel, K Gopaldas
Patel, M Hansjibhai
Patel, M Ishwarbhai
Patel, M Javerbhai
Patel, M Otambhai
Patel, N Dhavjibhaw
Patel, P Dhanjibaw
Patel, U Lakhabhai
Pathak, G Rewashankar
Patil, V Basanzowda
Patki, G Ramchandra
Patwardhan, G Vinayak
Patwardhan, P Gopal
Pavri, D Navroji
Pavri, K Pestonji
Pearson, G McMullen
Peerzade, M Nizamuddin
Pendse, P Kashinath
Pestonjamas, H Nasarwanji
Phadnis, G Vasudev
Phadke, V Vishnu
Parchit, M Vaman
Ranade, G Vishnu
Sadawarte, R Moreshwar
Saheba, H Dalsukhram
Sahiar, S Edalji
Samal, V Anantrao
Sane, G Govind
Sanghai, K Jagjivan
Sathe, S Dahyabaai
Sathe, V L Kamarao
Savaur, V Ramchandrarao
Sawarkar, G Gharo
Sayed, J Acharatlal
Shah, C Gordhandas
Shah, G Ishvarlal
Shah, K Nagar
Shah, M D latchand
Shah, N D Devchand
Shah, S Jethalal
Shahane, R Yeshwant
Sharangpani, N Vishnu
Shav, G Chunilal
Sheth, D Narbheram
Shevde, V Hari
Shiveshvarkar, V G
Shrikhande, M Raghunath
Shukla, S Chhaganlal
Shukla, D Kalyanji
Talavadekar, S Balkrishna
Talpadatur, H Narsing
Tambekar, K Damodar
Tata, A Navroji
Thaker, J Shamji
Thakor, B Parmodray
Thanevala, P Dadabhai
Thanavala, T Kilabhai
Thalkiya, M Bapuji
Trivedi, J Dajratram
Trivedi, N Jayashankar
Trivedi, R Kalidas
Unvala, F Rostamji
Unakar, M Vishnukar
Utgikar, N Bapuji
Vaidya, D Govind
Vaidya, G Vaman
Vaidya, K Panturang
Vaishampayan, R B
Vaishnaav, B Jadavrai
Vakil, J Hormasji
Vanjari, S Maisaji
Vasavada, N Harilal
Virkar, Mahadev Bajaji
Vora, N Kunvarji
Wagle, S Bapuji
Walker, J Simeon
Yajnik, P Jeverilal

A SEQUEL TO THE DURANT CASE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Clive Durant and A. Williams appeared before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and handed over two documents to his worship alleging that one was the joint information and the other an affidavit of Williams in the form of a confession. Durant in handing over the documents said, that in the information he had charged Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Dorabji Cursetji Patel, Jijibhoy Todiwalla, Limji Naoroji and Edulji Cawasji, the first four with cheating and abetment of cheating, and the last named, Edulji, with abetment of cheating, and illegal restraint under the Small Causes Court Act. In support of the information, Durant added, that a long affidavit has been drawn up by Williams which practically takes the form of a confession. The information and the affidavit being lengthy, Durant proposed to leave them with his worship till this (Wednesday) morning when he would come to ask for warrants against the accused.

The information being sworn by Durant and Williams, his worship received them and intimated that Durant might call to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon when he would hear whatever he has to say in support of the information.

Durant then at some length argued the legality or otherwise of the practice of making ex-parte statements in Magistrates' Courts in anticipation of informations to be filed against their clients by the pleaders, alluding particularly to Mr. Sealy's application on behalf of Dorabji Patel, and asked his worship to give the decision of the Court later on.

MARIYOTHA, wife of a pariah cooly working in the Madras Harbour, gave birth, on Saturday morning, to four children—all males. The children were all born dead. She was immediately removed to Rajah Sir Savalai Ramasawmy Mudaliar's Maternity Hospital, where she is doing well.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE MR. CHESTER MACNAUGHTEN.

WITH regard to the unveiling by Lord Sandhurst of the statue of Mr. Macnaughten, the *Indian Spectator* remarks: The late Mr. Chester Macnaughten, whose statue Lord Sandhurst unveiled the other day at the Rajkumar College, deserved all that was said in his praise. He was for twenty-five years Principal of the College, and exercised considerable influence on the character and education of his princely proteges and pupils. No wonder that he is regarded by them, many of whom are now rulers of their respective States, with love and affection, and that they have perpetuated the memory of his face and form in marble. This is the least that the Princes who were his pupils could do in his honour, and they have done it. Whether a proof of their gratitude or merely reflection of their self-love, the statue will stand for centuries, recalling the memory of one who did sold work for the good of the College.

INDIAN WITNESSES BEFORE THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Referring to the Bombay evidence before the Currency Commission, the *Rast Goftar* observes: Mr. Marwanjee Rustomjee Dalal, the well-known exchange and bullion broker of our city, has rendered an important service to the country. He went to England a few months ago for a short holiday, and while there he was requested to give evidence on behalf of the Bombay Native Brokers' Association before the Currency Commission. It will be remembered that Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha, the President of the Association, sent a few months ago an able and exhaustive representation on behalf of that body, but it was deemed desirable for many reasons that some native gentleman should proceed to England to give oral evidence, in order that they might fully and fairly lay Indian grievances in the matter of the currency question before the commission. Mr. Shapurjee was deemed to be the best native gentleman available in the Presidency, and for the matter of that the whole of India, but it is much to be regretted that business engagements of an important character prevented him from appearing before the Commission.

THE CONGRESS A MONOTONOUS DEMONSTRATION.

The *Gujerati* avers that the Indian Congress has degenerated into "a monotonous demonstration": As far as we are able to see, the Congress discussions have for some time passed ceased to throw more light on the programme, not because no further light can be thrown but because the methods of the Congress have been wanting in adaptability. They show lack of appreciation of the gravity and magnitude of the work to which its organizers have put their hands. A Subjects-committee hurriedly draws up resolutions more or less on the old lines, and speakers are selected at random most of whom have to speak without previous study and preparation. They repeat more or less the old platitudes. No fresh materials are collected from year to year and placed before the public, and thus the Congress has degenerated into a monotonous demonstration.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Writing of the anniversary of the birth of Sir George Birdwood, the *Rast Goftar* says: The anniversary of the birthday of Sir George Birdwood was celebrated in Bombay by his numerous friends and admirers on Thursday last, with some pomp and ceremony. The bronze bust of the distinguished Anglo-Indian, which adorns the University Library, was decorated by his friends with garlands of flowers and there was also a wealth of floral tributes placed before the pedestal. Though it is now nearly thirty years since Sir George has retired to his native country, the people of Bombay have not forgotten the services rendered by him to the city. The present incident provides proof, if any were needed, of the deep gratitude evinced by the people towards those of the ruling race, who are generally in sympathy with them and who take a paternal interest in the welfare and well-being of the community. The people of India can, as it were, intuitively distinguish a friend from a foe. They never have any confidence in those who, while they pose themselves as their friends, place them in conflict with the ruling race. Sir George is one of the connecting links between the rulers and the ruled, and we are sure that we are echoing the sentiments of all educated India when we say that he may long be spared to take an interest in the country which he has served so honourably and so well.

CHEAP RESIDENCES FOR PARSEES.

Referring to the recent addition to the cheap "residences" for Parsees, the *Indian Spectator* writes: The opening of another batch of residential quarters for Parsis, on Sunday last, brings up this form of accommandation for the poor to a very decent extent. All thanks of the community are due to the charitable founders, the Cama family, and to Mr. M. C. Murzaban, whose name will always be associated with this undertaking. But the trouble with such charity is as to its destinations—whether it reaches those very sections of society for whom it is intended.

COMMISSIONER OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

In an appreciative notice of Mr. Winchester, the *Gujerati* says: By the retirement of Mr. Winchester, Commissioner of the Southern Division, this presidency has been deprived of the services of an officer, whose high qualities, although not trumpeted before the world in the usual way, deserve acknowledgment at the hands of the public. He was an experienced officer who was anxious to know the people, and understand their wishes and feelings, and their grievances and difficulties. He was courteous and kind towards subordinates, and his heart was with the people. He had too great respect for his convictions to sacrifice them to please his official superiors.

THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The *Indian Spectator* discourses upon the present state of plague in Bombay: The public health of Bombay, though not so bad as to be alarming, at present, seems to have been steadily growing worse for the past three weeks. The total mortality has been increasing, and the number of plague cases and deaths has also shown a slight upward tendency. Though Mandvi, Market, Mazagon and Mahim Wards appear to be the worst sufferers from plague, just now, it is gratifying that the mortality from it, in these districts, is not so high as might have been expected from the experience of the last three years. The plague figures, though they have risen in the course of the last three weeks, have not risen so rapidly as to justify alarm or panic. Neither have they exceeded the plague mortality figures of the early weeks of the last month. There is, at present, certainly, not much reason to fear that another epidemic has set in. But this need not keep us in a false sense of security. It would be best to be fore-armed, as far as possible and active precautions as to camping out and disinfecting the suspicious centres could with advantage be taken now, both by the public and the Municipality.

ACTIVITY ON OUR FRONTIERS.

The *Native Opinion* wants to know why, if the Mad Fakir wielded immense influence among the tribes, the Government did not spot him out. Our contemporary states: While in the direction of the Afridi country everything promises quiet, for the defence of Swat and other tribal districts, our Government is compelled to mobilise its troops. Immediately after the recent catching up of peace, what could prompt the hill men to rush their necks into a fresh noose? From the daily telegrams, that entity of the mad Fakir seems to possess not only immense influence among the tribes, but has a large and independent following of his own. What could all this mean? If the said Fakir possessed such towering influence, the matter for surprise is that during the last war our Government did not spot him out, and nip this prolific; source of internal feuds in the very bud.

THE LOOMING ANNEXATION OF THIBET.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* claims to be a "true political prophet" with regard to the prospective annexation of Thibet to the British Empire; and remarks: They say History repeats herself. So we are bound in the fullness of time to see Thibet annexed. It may suit the Imperial Government at present to allay popular alarm by inspired contradictions. But are we to be deceived by these carefully studied utterances of a pacific nature? Are we to be lured by the counsel of perfection they seem to be too eager to give, as if we did not know these ardent annexationists and fire-eaters to boot? These journalistic Pharisees are only masquerading under the guise of the good Samaritans, but those who have known their past policy and action for years together cannot be deceived. However they may cry aloud that there is not the remotest intention of annexing Thibet, and however they may try to lead the people off the scent, they will find that their words are idle and their counsel perfectly gratuitous. We should not be surprised if, in the fullness of time, Thibet is incorporated with the British Indian Empire and forms part and parcel of it as Upper Burmah is. Time alone will show who are the true political prophets.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH AT EDINBURGH.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH, speaking on Nov. 23 at Edinburgh, said it was difficult to exaggerate the service that Lord Rosebery's statesmanlike utterances had done to this country. Now that the French were withdrawing from Fashoda we could enter into friendly negotiation with them for the delimitation of rights in the Sudan. He believed danger of a difficulty with France to be more distant now than for years past. Order had been secured in the country which was our highway to India, and there would be direct gain to British taxpayers in the employment of British capital for the development of Egypt. He contrasted our present position of preparedness, when, at the cost of a few thousands, the Fleet was made ready for sea, with Mr. Gladstone's demand for eleven millions in 1895. Sir Michael closed by advocating caution in the policy of extension of the Empire. He trusted he was well within the mark in saying that the naval preparations cost no more than a few thousand pounds, mainly incurred in the cost of coal necessary to bring together the Special Service squadrons.

CRICKET.

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA vs. POPAT WADY CRICKET CLUB.

THIS match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday the 10th inst., and resulted in a draw decidedly in favour of the Hindu Gymkhana. The Hindus batted first and having put together 203 runs for 2 wickets declared their innings at an end. The feature of the match was 106 not out, contributed by Chunilal in about an hours time. Besides him Shinkar also played well for his 69. The Popat Wady put together 73 runs for 9 wickets, the principal contributor being Teeka, 45. Subjoined are the full scores.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Deshmuk, l b w Teeka	17
Shinkar, b Jayakar	69
Choonilal, not out	106
Agaskar, Godambe, Jabholkar, Khote, Dhargalkar, Talpade, Bhatsodekar, Bhandarkar — to bat	
Extras	11
Total	203

POPATWADY C. C.

Patil, b Godambe	0
Teeka, b Bhatsodekar	45
Jayakar, c Khote	6
Kothari, b Khote	0
Trilokekar, b Khote	3
Rane G D, c Godambe	1
Rane M G, c Godambe	0
Rane V B, b Godambe	0
Rane B N, b Godambe	3
Trilokekar G S, not out	4
Jayakar R P, to bat	
Extras	6
Total	73

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA vs. LORD RIPON CRICKET CLUB.

THIS match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday the 11th instant, and owing to heavy scores could not be completed. The Hindu Gymkhana winning the toss elected to bat and put together 211 runs for 5 wickets. The principal contributors being L. P. Bhandare 101, Shinkar 21, Daderkar 20, Talpade 22 not out, Telang 27 not out. The feature of the match was L. P. Bhandares 101 compiled in five easy style against the renewed bowling of Chonkar and Banda without the shadow bits. This display certainly upholds his reputation of being one of the best Hindu bats. The Lord Ripon, who put together 100 runs for 1 wicket, Chonkar put together 34 and Masurkar 35 not out. Subjoined are the full scores.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Shinkar, b Chonkar	21
B J Joshi, c Chonkar	0
L S Bhandare, b Banda	101
R C Nevelker, b Chonkar	0
Daderkar, l b w Deshmuk	20
Talpade, not out	22
Telang, not out	27
Sonavde, Rane, Khote, Dabholkar — to bat	
Extras	20
Total	211

LORD RIPON C. C.

Chonkar, b Shinker	34
Masurkar, not out	35
Banda, not out	12
Deshmuk, Lotwala, Metha, Kapadia, Divekar, Engineer, Subhankar H, Subhankar B — to bat	
Extras	17
Total	100

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Foreland, 2,831 tons, Captain J Chal

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST.

AN EVENING CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS.
ON MONDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1898.

PROGRAMME.

PART I

I Vocal Quartett ... "Since first I saw your face" ... Ford
Miss MUIR MACKENZIE, Miss CANDY
Mr BINNING, Mr MARSHALL REID

II Pianoforte Solo ... Gigue Etude ... Scarlatti / Heller

III Russian Song ... With Guitar Accompaniment
Mrs J C E BRANSON

IV Violin Solo ... Elegie ... Ernst
Mr MUIR MACKENZIE

V Song ... "If thou wert blind" ... Noel Johnson
Mr NICHOLSON

VI Recitation ...
Mr ACWORTH

PART II

I Pianoforte Duet ... Rondo from Quartett in G ... Spohr
Mrs and Miss CANDY

II Song ... "If love were what the rose is" Cowen
Mrs MUIR MACKENZIE

III Song ...
Mr MEDLEY

IV Violin Solo ... Saribande "Bazzetto" ... Senallie
Mr MUIR MACKENZIE

V Recitation ...
Mr ACKWORTH

VI Vocal Quartett ... "Sweet and low" ... Barnby
Mrs MUIR MACKENZIE, Miss CANDY
Mr BINNING, Mr MARSHALL REID

To commence at 9-30 p.m.

TICKETS may be obtained from Mrs. CANDY, Malabar Hill; Mrs. CLANCY, Indo-British Institution; the Honorary Secretary, (Rev. S. LEIGH LY...); Messrs. MARCKS & Co.; and Mr. W. B. GREEN, Apollo Bunder; also at the Door on the evening of the Entertainment.

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Packing and Postage extra.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.

CONSOLS declined 1-8 per cent in London yesterday to 110 7-16. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent to 103, and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime to 25·31 1-2 fcs Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent lower, at 115 1-2; while 3 1-2 per cent Rupee securities were unchanged at £62 1-8 Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at ls 3 3-4d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 8 1-4 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 per cent. Bar silver was 1-16d less in value at 27-7 16d per oz; and was unchanged in New York at 59 3-4 cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent lower, at 4·85 dollars.

For White Karachi Wheat 29s was quoted; December-January Shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the canal; for Red Karachi, 28 1-4s, same shipment to the same port business done via the canal; and for Linseed. 37 3-8s pet 4 16lbs., December-January shipment to Dunkirk, business done via the canal, in a steady market.

The Liverpool cotton Market closed steady yesterday Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 18,000 bales. Spot prices were uncharged all round, but American Arrivals were 1 6-4d higher, at 33-32d per lb for December delivery, and 3 1-8d for April-May. The Manchester marked closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained in New York at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; Futures for March and June advanced 4 points each, to 5·60 and 5·71 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 64,000 bales; and the arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts	64,000	73,000	63,000
Two days' do.	104,000	131,000	113,000
Since 1st Sept.	4,831,000	4,552,000	4,159,000

Locally, the cotton market has continued firm in tone. The mills bought 150 Dhamangaum at Rs. 135 per candy. 100 Malwa at Rs. 123, 100 Bengal at Rs. 125, 100 Burhanpore at Rs. 130-1-2, 200 Khangaum at Rs. 133, 100 Bengal at Rs. 127, and 800 Bhusawal at Rs. 130; and Exporters purchased 200 Chopda at Rs. 129, 200 Bhusawal at Rs. 130, 100 Bengal at Rs. 132, and 100 Chalisgaum at Rs. 124 1-2. Forward prices were Rs. 1 to Rs. 1 per candy higher, Rs. 156 1-5 per candy being quoted for "good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 137 for "good" Bhownugger, for May, and Rs. 127 for Fully good "Bengal" for January.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,817 bales.
Wheat	24,344 cwts.
Linseed	7,195 "
Rapeseed	3,242 "
Gingellyseed	34,048 "
Poppyseed	698 "
Castorseed	2,936 "
Rice	4,784 "

FREIGHTS. Business for Antwerp, January shipment, has been done at 17s. 6d. for ton, and for December shipment 18. 6d. was paid for seeds to the same port and 19s. for Cotton, and to Hamburg 18s. was booked.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand. and 1s. 4 3-16d. for for three months' sight credits. For Bank paper there was a fair demand, some Telegraphic being done at 1s. 4d.; a small amount of merchants, Bill were reported sold, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d. "
Francs	1·70 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady today at 93 15-16 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 93 1-8 for Account; Threes declined to 84 1-2.

SHARES.—Colaba Land and mill have declined Rs. 5, and Lukhmidas are lower to the same extent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.
Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here this morning.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Egypt arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company steamer Valetta arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL DEC. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, DEC. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here day before yesterday morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's s. s. Manilla left Aden for Bombay, on the midnight of the 12th inst. and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 18th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th December, 1898.
[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	12	6	31 p.m.	9	35
Teheran	13	2	27 p.m.	...	30
Suez	13	3	p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 13th December 1898

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	44	...	1
" Karachi	...	32	...	4
" Madras	...	37	...	4

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	933	910	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	40,735	54,331	...	13,616	...	1,68,614
Parcels, &c.	67,624	59,172	8,448	..	...	1,44,287
Goods						
Other earnings	3,776	3,477	299	..	5,132	...
Total for week	1,12,131	1,17,000	...	4,869	...	...
Aggregate	15,87,078	18,94,847	..	..	..	3,07,769

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th December, 1898.

1. The Battalion will parade on Friday next the 16th instant at 6-45 a.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, for Commanding Officer's parade

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th December, 1898.

1. There will be 10 in R M L gun drill at both Head quarters to-morrow, Thursday, at 8 45 p.m.
2. The following member having passed a qualifying test will be permitted to lay at practice, No 2 Company—No 441 Corpl H Zong
3. There will be a lecture at the Club Apollo Bunder on Friday evening the 16th instant, at 6-30 p.m. on practice and its lessons. Officers and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

LADIES CONCERT.—The first of the Seasons Entertainments will be held at the Corps Club on Saturday next. Tickets can be obtained from Sects Pinder, Coates, Hyde, Marsland and Wood. Corpl W Harvey, Bombardier Eakin, Gunners Beniston, Defreen, Dove, and Smarden. A Dance will be held on the 31st instant, New Years Eve

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—December 6, at Kakrol, the wife of J G Davis, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

MACKAY—December, 9 at Ranicherra Tea Estate Dooars, the wife of T G Mackay, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAING—CALLAGHAN—December 7, at Saint Thomas' Church, Saharanpur, by the Rev H M Kurwan, Chaplain of Meerut, assisted by the Rev C B Westerhout, Chaplain of Saharanpur, Captain F C Laing, 12th Keist-i-Ghilzai Regiment, only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel F E Laing, 1st Gurkha Rifles and grandson of the late Colonel Alexander Mercer, C B, to Maria Josephine, eldest daughter of James Callaghan, P W D

DEATHS.

STEVENSON—December 2 at London, James Reiby Augustus Stevenson, of Huntley, Golaghat, Assam, of cancer on the liver.

SHAKESPEAR—December 7, at Lahore, of cirrhosis of liver, J Y Shakespear, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, aged 39 years,

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

*** THE Editorial and Managerial departments of the "Bombay Gazette" have been removed from their temporary offices in Church-gate Street to 18 Esplanade Road, next the National Bank, and opposite the Currency Office.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1898.

THE current year has seen a rather remarkable development of the movement for combination among English manufacturing enterprises. Outside textiles, not much has so far come of the numerous proposals put forward, but a mere recognition of the advantage of the principle of combination is a great step in advance. It is not an unfair inference, that the success which has been met with in sewing-cotton and linen-threads, and the success which promises to result from a fusion of interests on the part of the Bradford piece-dyers, whose prospectus is expected before the end of the year, will afford encouragement to other branches of manufacture to go and do likewise. Not the least strikingfeature of the movement as displayed since the beginning of the current year, is its absolute novelty. Of trusts and monopolies we had heard a good deal from America, where the institutions have marvellously flourished; but, save for the Coates group, which was designed rather to prevent the ruin of manufacturers than to secure a monopoly, and which at the best was only partial in its comprehensiveness, no combination of English mannfacturers had ever been carried through and persisted in for any length of time—apart, of course, from amicable arrangements between groups of producers for the regulation of prices. The development of this year is therefore significant of much, and the wrench necessary to bring it about from that old attitude of "independent effort and unrestricted competition," which was the pride of our fathers, must have been a great one, and could only have been induced by powerful consideration. The explanation is found in the growth of competition abroad, coupled with the steady fall in the prices of commodities. When business was uniformly good year in and year out, and when English goods commanded their market, and a good price without fear of being under-bidden by the mere foreigner, the English manufacturer rather scorned the idea of uniting his interests with those of his fellows. It is in fact, an old-standing complaint against manufacturers, more especially those in the textile industry, but only less markedly in the iron and steel trades, another of their leading branches of production, that they have displayed the utmost aversion to combination, even for the purpose of resisting the more unreasonable demands of their workpeople. It might be thought that combination for protection against the operatives would be easier of accomplishmrnt than any combination for strictly trade purposes. Experience, however, is proving the contrary; and perhaps the most remarkable feature of the new situation, is the eagerness which has been displayed by the mannfacturers in rushing into a pooling arrangement, designed for the benefit of all the parties concerned, at the expense of the consumer. Save for the Coates group, the textile industry, prior to this year, could show no conspicuous example of such an arrangement carried out systematically and for any length of time, though the success of that group made it quite clear that even an incomplete "combine," provided it included some of the leading firms, would result in benefit to its members. The moral of that lesson has been impresed upon the manufacturing trade at last—not the textile trade alone, but all branches of production—by the conspicuous success which attended the flotation of the English Sewing Cotton Company in January. Had the new Company been formed to fight the old one, the consumer might have smiled, because there would have resulted another prolonged war of prices during the continuance of which he would have been enabled to purchase his sewing cotton at less than half the old rates, But there is accord between the two, and the immediate outcome is seen in the increased dividend of the Coates Company, and a very profitable first half year of the English Sewing Cotton Company.

The textile industry is the one in which the combination principle has been most energetically exploited, and we have heard of schemes for an amalgamation of the interests of the Oldham medium count spinners; of the fine cotton spinners of practically the manufacturers, who control about 750,000 spindles, and a fair number of looms; of the manufacturers of coloured goods or "fancy wovens"; of the flax yarn spinners of Ulster, Lancashire and elsewhere; of the bleachers of Forfarshire; of the bleachers of Lancashire and the contiguous counties; of the Bradford piece-dyers etc,, etc. A majority of the projects have come to nothing so far, and presumably a fair average proportion will be finally abandoned, for want of the right man to reconcile the many conflicting interests and to remove the inevitably serious obstacles. But their recognition of the advantages of the principle evidenced by their desire to combine, is a very noteworthy point. It is not unreasonable to assume, that soon or late, and probably soon rather than late, many of the propsals will be carried into effect. The Fine Cotton Spinner's Association is an established undertaking with good prospects. The flax spinners of Ulster, Scotland and Lancashire have already fixed up their differences, and pooled their profits—a fact that is apt to be forgotton because no public offer of capital was made. The Bradford piece dyers, too, have quite recently effected an agreemment, which comprehends over 90 per cent of the whole country; of the Oldham velveteen whole number; and the prospectus of the company is, we understand, to be brought out this month. The idea which took its rise virtually in the textile trades, has spread to othes branches of English industry, which have been equally affected by the competition of foreign countries, and by the fall in prices. Thus projects have been put forward, by manufacturers who must be be credited with the possession or intimate knowledge of trade conditions, for uniting the interests of the cutlery makers of Sheffield in view of the competition of Germany and America, and the tariff barrier raised against them by this latter country; of the wire drawers and spring-mattress makers of the Midlands, together with the affiliated branch of iron-bar and rod makers: of the finished iron manufacturers of Lancashire and North Staffordshire, for the regulation of prices and the promotion of the general interests of the various-firms; of the makers of news paper to counteract American competition, which undersells English paper on English soil by from 7½ to 10 per cent; of the wallpaper manufactures of Lancashire and Derbyshire, also to meet rivals and prevent ruinous cutting of prices. A joint stock company was formed with the design of fusing the principal wall-paper makers, but we have not heard that anything more tangible has been done. Among the more or less wild schemes which have been propounded since the flotation of the English Sewing Cotton Company, are combinations for controlling provisions, the whiskey output, building operations and gunpowder.

A feature of the English schemes for combination is that one of their primary objects is not to secure the absolute control of prices in the way illustrated by the American oil, beef sugar, and other trusts, but to prevent ruinous competition by the strength which comes from unity, the reduction of expenses and the maintenance of prices at a fairly remunerative level. There is always the danger that in practice these perfectly legitimate and reasonable aspirations may be abused, and that if it gets a chance, a particular combine may develop all the vile qualities which are or are supposed to be associated with the American institution. But so far, this has not been done; and indeed, we doubt, if with our fiscal policy, it is possible, save in one or two directions. The Coates' and English Sewing Cotton agreement, has resulted in the raising of prices; but we have not heard that even the poor householder has been asked to pay an unreasonable price for her sewing cotton. To put the screw on in that direction, would be to give the manufacturers of Germany, Belgium and France, the opportunity for which their souls are longing. In America the conditions are entirely different by virtue of the protection afforded by the tariff. Given a recoguition by members of a particular industry of the value of co-operation, and a strong man to arrange the details, and the thing is as good as done. And it must be allowed that American producers do appreciate the beauties of the "Trust," and are not slow to avail themselvs of the advantages it has to offer. We have already referred in these columns to the recently formed tin-plate trust, which has secured 95 per cent of all the manufacturers in America. The print-cloth manufacturers of the Fall River, district of Massachusetts—the Lancashire of the United States—have just now under consideration a project for combining their forces, in view of the competition of the South; and other schemes which are also on foot, aim at the control of wooden boxes, "canned goods," coffins, sugar etc. in the Sandwich Islands, salt, tableware and tobacco. There is already a tobacco trust in the States, known as the American Tobacco Company. The Continental Tobacco Co, the new concern, has entered into an arrangement with it, whereby it acquires control of the plug branch. The output of plug tobacco of the different concerns acquired, aggregates over one hundred million pounds a year.

AN Anglo-Indian who is in a position to guage accurately the currents of opinion in the political world at home, thus appreciates the situation: Our recent military success in Egypt, and our diplomatic success with France, have refreshed and re-animated the patriotic sense of the country wonderfully. It makes amends for our failures in the Far East. It has also made it evident that we must be patient with failures, for manifestly there is a gigantic struggle between the Great Powers for commercial and political advantages, both in the Near East, and in the Far East. It is difficult to define thoss struggles; but it is obvious that England, firmly established in India and in Egypt, enjoys a position of vantage in the contest, which may may well inspire her with confidence and trust as to its ultimate issue. To me it seems clear enough also, that the German Emperor is beginning to show very real genius as a statesman and diplomatist, and that all his outward vagaries were not so mad as they seemed. The Kaiser has seen that England, once equally interested with Prussia and Austria in defending the integrity of the Ottoman Empire—being now peacefully established in Egypt, the defence of Turkey devolves on Austria and Prussia, not Germany; and he has at once taken up his new role with promptitude, fearlessness and strenuous energy. He has defied both Russia and France at a moment when he brings Austria and England, and even Germany, into line with Germany in the Mediterranean. In the Far East he has brought England and Japan into line with Germany, and I believe he will bring America. I believe it, for I hold him too wise to act against the manifest destiny of America; and also because only recently a high and responsible officer of the German Embassy said to me, "It will not suffice that there should be an Anglo-Saxon entente. There must be a Pan-Teutonic entente, including Germany, the United Kingdom and the American United States.

THE temporary relief works which unfortunately had to be opened a little over a month ago in Rajputana, still employ 3,100 persons. Of these Merwara claims 1,041, Marwar, 593, and Ajmere, 466. Villages in these three districts have been seriously affected by the failure of the rains. In Abu the rainfall measured only about 61 cents in the week and none fell elsewhere. However the harvesting of autumn crops and preparations for ploughing for the spring crops continues. In Merwars, according to the season report, the state of the crops is good; but North Ajmere has nine villages of distressed people. Cattle are generally in good condition, but are suffering from a scarcity of fodder in Marwar. Considerable numbers have migrated from Ajmere-Merwara. Fodder is scarce in parts of Marwar, Merwara, Meywar, Harauti, Ajmere, Jeypore and Bickanir. Prices are rising in Meywar, falling in two states and steady elsewere. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues. During the week 147 persons emigrated. Elsewhere throughout the country prospects are fairly satisfactory. Bombay reports that slight rain has fallen in parts of eleven districts of the Presidency proper, but more rain is wanted in parts of the Deccan and Belgaum. The standing crops have been damaged by rats or blight in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Sholapur and Darwar, and are withering in parts of Ahmednagar. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops continue in seven districts. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind, and Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have slightly risen in two, but fallen in eight districts.

THE Plague Commissioner's report for the week ended 9th December shows the number of attacks throughout the presidency, withia the week, to have been 3,512 and of deaths 2,728. These figures bring the total attacks to 199,962 and deaths to 157,769. But the week's returns are remarkable as recording a decrease of 411 cases and 450 deaths on the previous seven days' totals, and an increase of one in the number of infected villages; namely 378. With the serious exception only of Bijapur district the epidemic seems to have declined everywhere. Very few increases are noticeable and those only small, Bijapur, as we have already stated, being the only district where any remarkable increase in the figures is noteceable. A week ago 54 cases and 30 deaths only were reported. The report this week gives 218 cases and 154 deaths, a most alarming increase which the detailed reports to be published in the Thursday's *Government Gazette* may probably explain. Ahmedabad, Surat, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur and Sachin have remained free. Decreases are reported from Kaira, Panch Mahals, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Kollapur, Rewa Kantha, Aundh and Savanur; whilst slight increases were recorded in Bombay city, Broach, Thana, Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba and Bhor. One fresh case is reported among Europeans—in Belgaum—bringing the number of cases to 124, in 37 of which the attack proved fatal.

THE Health Department Staff destroyed 5263 rats during the week ending Saturday 10th December.

WE publish in another column the programme of the Evening Concert to be given, under the patronage of Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, at the Indo-British Institution, Esplanade, on Monday next, in aid of the funds.

CAPTAINS W. LEETHAM, 5th Dragoon Guards, and T. M. Young, 16th Lancers, have been permitted to retire from the Service.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. Jacob, Mr. Cox will officiate for the present as Financial Secretary, while Mr. E. Lawrence, Accountant-General of the N.-W. Provinces, will replace Mr. Cox as Comptroller-General.

CAPTAIN MAYNE, 2nd Central India Horse, replaces Captain Douglas as Camp Commandant at the Delhi Cavalry Camp, Captain Saunders, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, replaces Major Dawson as Brigade-Major, 2nd Brigade, at the camp.

JUDGMENT was delivered by Mr. Bateman Jones, Sessions Judge of Lucknow on Monday in the case in which the assessors found Ram Deo Singh, Chandra Bali Singh, talukdars, and five others guilty of attempting to defraud the Oudh Commercial Bank to the extent of two lakhs of rupees, by forgery. The talukdars were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 8,000 each. Four other prisoners were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each with Rs. 1,000 fine, and the remaining prisoner to five years' imprisonment.

THE new rules for postal insurance in India, which, as announced in Sunday's issue, are to be introduced from January 1st 1899, will not only bring the Indian system into line with international procedure and raise the limit of the amount to be insured from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000, but will save the public much needless trouble. An article to be insured will be posted in the same way as any other article which has to be tendered at the counter for registration, the only additional trouble involved being that the amount to be insured and the name and address of the sender of the article to be insured should be distinctly written on the cover.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending 26th November was 245 against 235 and 226 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 59. There were no deaths from cholera. There were no deaths from plague. There were no deaths from smallpox during the week. There were five deaths from tetanus against four in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 76 and 24 respectively, against 76 and 16 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·4 per mille per annum, against 33·3 the mean of the last five years.

"ECCLESIOPOLITE" in his "Church Notes" in the *Madras Times* writes:—Dr. Welldon, I take it, has only just realised that his position as metropolitan of India is rather an anamolous one. As a paid official, he is a member of a Government that has disclaimed any intention to interfere with the people's religion. The "chaplains" of the different establishments are appointed merely to minister to the different Christian officials in India, and the metropolitan is at their head Anglican 'missionaries,' to be sure, are subject to him, in a way, but in an unofficial capacity, and for himself he can have no real part in their work.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Englishman" report a fatal accident at Margherita to Mr. Duncan, Deputy Commissioner of Dibrugarh. It appears that while Mr. Cotton was visiting that station on tour last Wednesday Mr. Duncan fell into a disused ballast pit, in the dark, fracturing his leg badly. Amputation of the limb became necessary, as mortification set in, and Mr. Duncan died without recovering consciousness after the operation. The correspondent states that Mr. Duncan's death has occasioned widespread and sincere regret amongst all classes of the community. He was a general favourite, as good at his work as at all sorts of games, and his sad untimely death has deprived the Civil Service of one of the most promising of its members.

THE Viceroy arrived at Moulmein on Saturday and received addresses of welcome from the Municipal Committee and the Burmese community, while Lady Elgin was presented with an album of Moulmein views by the young ladies of the city. His Excellency replying to the Municipal Committee's address which requested his support for various schemes of railway extension, while expressing cordial approval of the town's enterprise in seeking to open up new, trade routes doubted whether the time was ripe for railways into Siam and the Malay States, but with regard to the proposed railway to Rangoon he hoped that, if not immediately, at least in the near future tha scheme would be seriously considered. There was a note of the melancholy of approaching departure in His Excellency's thanks for what he called "the special cordiality of your welcome," at this "the last halt in the last tour which I shall make as Viceroy of India."

THE *Baluchistan Gazette* says affairs in Kalat which have for some time past been in anything but a satifactory condition, as far as the Khan's personal administration is concerned, are now, we are glad to learn, in a much more favorable condition. We have reason to believe a good many complaints of sorts have been made, both to the Political Agent and the Agent to the Governor-General, but the probabilities are that most of them were incited by one discontented party or another, had but slight foundation and were unduly distorted. We may be sure though, that the British authorities know how to deal with such bogus or highly-colored appeals for interference especially, as here, in the case of a sovereign and loyal Chief. As we remarked before it seems a pity His Highness does not ask for the services of some Native official strongminded and experienced of Native States to act as his Private Secretary or Wazir the experiment in this direction in Las Beyla having we believe turned out such an unqualified success.

ALTOGETHER apart from the particular solution of the Indian currency problem to which one may pin one's faith writes the "Pioneer" it is certainly unfortunate that the Currency Committee should have given the Calcutta merchants occasion to suspect an indifference on the part of some of the members to the opinion of their representatives. In his letter to-day, for instance, our Calcutta commercial correspondent alludes to a report—which we have reason to believe is accurate—that when Mr. Donald Graham, C. I. E., and Mr. Cheetham were examined three weeks ago no less than five members of the Committee—the most important members moreover—were absent. The witnesses in question are partners in two of the largest houses concerned in the import and inland trade of India, and Calcutta opinion is not unnaturally inclined to attach some importance to their views. At all events, if it was considered desirable to have their evidence, they had certainly a right to ask the same consideration at the hands of the Committee as was shown to other witnesses. The suspicion is gaining ground that the members of the Committee have already made up their minds, but if this is the case the sooner they close the examination of witnesses and set to work on their report the better.

IN spite of many prognostications to the contrary the big bridge over the river Gogra near Ganeshpur Bahramghat on the B. N. W. Railway is now an accomplished fact. The block house abutment at either end are still unfinished, but there is nothing to prevent their completion early this season. On the 5th instant, exactly two years and ten months since the first foundation-wells were started, the first train ran across from end to end of the bridge, which is three quarters of a mile in length, and the 212 feet iron girders are said to have satisfactorily sustained the prescribed tests. On the 8th instant the bridge was inspected and passed by Mr. Hebbert, the Government Inspector for Railways, and through traffic of all kinds will therefore it is presumed commence almost immediately. The official opening of the bridge—which is to be called the "Elgin Bridge" will, however, not take place untill the 25th of January, on which date Sir Antony MacDonnell has kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony. Thus the dream of Mr. Izat, the able and energetic Agent and Chief Engineer of the B. N. W. Railway, which would appear to be the linking up of the whole of the metre gauge railways in Central India has advanced one great step towards realisation. It is understood that those hard working Engineers, Messrs. Turnbull, the Resident Engineer, and Lambert, his Assistant, whose efforts have been so successful at Bahramghat, will in due course proceed to build the second bridge across the Gogra, at Turtipa about 200 miles lower down the river.

IT will be remembered, writes the "Pioneer," that two years ago cholera in and epidemic form broke out at Naini Tal, claiming among its victims the much-regretted General Commanding the Bengal Army, Sir William Elles. A very strong and representative Committee was then appointed to examine into the sanitary state of the settlement, and to make recommendations for its improvement. This Committee submitted a report which has already been referred to in these columns as an exhaustive statement of the sanitary requirements of the station. Action has been taken on its recommendation particularly in the matter of watersupply, which underlies all effective sanitation. The watersupply of Naini Tal was found to be defective: and as half measure in such matters are in the long run the most expensive a complete scheme was devised to cost about 2½ lakhs of rupees. This scheme, the execution of which is entrusted to Mr. Aikman, an officer of the D. P. W. and an expert on waterworks, is now approaching completion It will, it is hoped, be finished early next year. When it comes into operation it should place Naini Tal in a better position as regards drinking water, than any other hill station in Northern India; and by bringing water to localities hitherto out of reach of any supply, will lead to the extension of the station and the building of new houses. Of course the Municipality was quite unable to meet the cost of these great improvements: which consequently fall in the first place at all events on the Provincial Government. It may be doubted whether the correspondents who have recently addressed us regarding taxation in Naini Tal have fully considered all that has been and is being done for them; for of a certainty, the income of the Municipality is entirely incommensurate with the capital expenditure which is being incurred for its benefit. At the same time it must be remembered that this expenditure is not being incurred for Naini Tal alone but for the whole province, which in many ways—educational, medical and administrative—is interested in the salubrity of the sanitarium.

THE Press Association understand that the Home Secretary has decided to treat the convict Whitmarsh's sentence as one of twelve years' penal servitude. Sentence of death was originally passed and this was commuted to penal servitude. This still leaves a disparity between Collins's sentence of seven years for practically the same offence. Collins, however, was found guilty of manslaughter, Whitmarsh of murder.

MISS ETHEL MARLOWE, who played the part of Polly Love in Mr. Hall Caine's play "The Christian," at the Empire Theatre, New York, fell dead from heart disease in the wings of the stage on Nov. 16, just after her exit in the third act. It is a strange coincidence that her sister Virginia, who was also an actress, died in Boston two years ago in exactly the same way. According to the *Standard's* correspondent Miss Marlowe's father, Owen Marlowe, twenty two years ago died in a similar manner.

MRS. BISHOP, as an experienced traveller in the Far East, has been asked to make some practical suggestions with regard to the present state of affairs in China, and has writtrn a letter to the *Times* in response to the request. Among other matters, Mrs. Bishop strongly urges that more attention should be paid by our manufacturers to the oft-repeated warnings of travellers and Consuls to study the requirements of foreign customers They should even "stoop to consider so small a matter as the colour and patterns of the wrappings in which the goods are put up." Certain colours are, it appears, regarded by the Chinese as unlucky, and their use is an effectual barrier to the extension of trade in the interior of the country.

SIGNOR VACCHELLI, Minister of the Italian Treasury, made his Budget statement in the Chamber in Rome on Nov. 26. It was not of a cheering character. The Minister stated that instead of the surplus of 10,000,000 lire, anticipated by his predecessor, the last financial year had closed with a deficit of 1,100,000 lire, and that the surplus of 37,000,000 lire expected for the present year would disapper, as it has been necessary to diminish the estimates of revenue and increase those of expenditure. Indeed, he anticipated a probable deficit of more than 14,000,000 lire; and the cessation of various sources of revenue, with the outlay for railway construction, would create in the next two years a deficiency of 46,000.000 lire, which the Minister proposed to cover by certain appropriations. The floating debt really amounted to 500,000,000 lire, which the Government intended gradually to convert into 4½ per cent consolidated stock.

THE Waldorf Hotal was the scene on Nov. 21 (says the *Daily Mail's* New York correspondent) of a brilliant gathering of descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, known as the "Society of the May flower's Descendants." The Myrtle Room was converted into a floral bower, where the members and guests were received. The speakers included General Woodford, formerly American Minister to Spain; Mr. Seth Low, the unsuccessful reform candidate for the mayoraty of Greater New York; and Mr. Howland, the president of the society. Dinner was served in the Astor Gallery, and the attendance represented the oldest families in the State. The reception committee included Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. William Alan Butler, Mr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Strong rumours are current that Dreyfus will shortly be brought to Paris.

ANTI-DREYFUS DEMONSTRATIONS.

Dec. 13.

A demonstration was made in Paris yesterday, headed by two Deputies, against Colonel Picquart and in honour of the Army.

There was also an uproarious sitting of the Chamber of Deputies arising through the Socialist Deputy. M. Gousset, accusing the General staff of indiscretion, during which fisticuffs were indulged in by several Dreyfusite and anti-Dreyfusite members.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM CRETE.

Dec. 12.

The Lancashire Fusiliers and the 2nd Battalion Welsh Fusiliers have left Crete, the former regiment for Malta and the latter for Hongkong.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CRETE.

It is reported that the Swiss statesman, M. Droz, accompanies Prince George of Greece to Crete.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Dec. 13.

In the Reichstag last evening Herr Von Bulow, Foreign Minister, in the course of a speech on foreign affairs said there were all sorts of questions on many points in which Germany can go with England and does gladly go with her, while completely maintaining the other valuable connections of Germany.

No reference was made by Herr Von Bulow to a Franco-German rapprochement which is being largely advocated in Paris.

OBITUARY.

Sir William Jenney, Physician, is dead.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT MANMAR.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 13.

Last week an accident occurred on the G. I. P. Railway at Manmar. A ballast train was backing into the station when the driver suddenly perceived that he was going against the signals. Realising this he put on his vacuum brakes and the train parted at the couplings and part started running back and collided with some empty carriages standing on the station. Four waggons were greatly damaged.

Five ballast coolies were hurt, one seriously.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION CASE.

The hearing of the Karabgaon railway collision case was resumed yesterday at Sholapur before Mr. Platt. A large number of witnesses has to be examined. Mr. Dewey, district traffic superintendent's examination lasted two days. The defence have about 20 witnesses. The guard is calling six and the engine driver the rest. The case will not be finished till after a week.

SUSPICIOUS FEVER CASES AT POONA.

Several suspicious cases of fever which may be plague had been found on the Poona railway station. The authorities are now taking further steps.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Central Meeting was opened this morning. The weather was rather foggy in the morning but was soon cleared away. Shooting was confined to-day to the championship series when two stages, at 200 and 500 yards for british troops was fired for. Color Sergeant Robson of the Durhams headed the list, whilst Lance Corporal De Souza, Poona Volunteers made 33 in 500; but unfortunately he is not in the list for the 200 yards. Match 24. in the Championship at the 200 yards, range Color Sergeant Robson, Durhams Light Infantry scored 32 points winning the prize at 50 rupees. Lance Corporal Gibson, Royal Scots with 32 points Rs. 30. Lance Corporal Mason, Royal Fusiliers, 32 point Rs. 20. Quarter-Master Sergeant Lawther, Royal Irise Rifles 32 point Rs. 15. Sergeant Harton, Royal Irish Rifle, 32 points, Rs. 10. Match 25, the Championship at the 500 yards range, Lance Corporal De Souza, Poona Volunteers, score 33 points prize 50 rupees. Sergeant Major Scott, Royal Irish Rifles 32 points, Rs. 30; Sergeant Gordon, Royal Irish Rifles, 31 points, Rs. 20; Color-Sergeant Robson, Durhams, 31 points, Rs. 15; Sergeant Beeden, 20th Hussars, 30 points, Rs. 10; and Private Dobee, Royal Scots, 30 points. Rs. 10.—Match 51.—The Championship prize presented by the Chief of Mudhol. Range 200 yards, seven shots standing: Subedar Koostan De Souza, 9th Bombay Infantry, 30 points, Rs. 20; Havildar Jacky De Souza, 9th Bombay Infantry, 30 points, Rs. 15; Havildar Sheolal, Erinpura Irregular Force, 30 points, Rs. 10; Sepoy Jacob Sassoon, 9th Bombay Infantry, 30 points, Rs. 10; Jamedar Krishnajee Sinde, 7th Bombay Infantry, 33 points, Rs. 10; and Private Shedeesingh, 2nd Grenadiers, 30 points, Rs. 10.

General Hogg, accompanied by the District Staff, Office inspected the ranges and camp and was much satisfied by the way in which they were carried out by Major Grant, the Secretary of the meeting. Color Havaldar Sayed Sumsomdin, 19th Bombay Infantry, 35 points Rs. 20; Havildar Nur Mahomed Meywar Bhill Corps 33 points Rs. 15; Havildar Jacky Desouza, 9th Bombay Infantry, 33 points Rs. 10; Subedar Major Budhan Khan, Erinpura Force, 33 points Rs. 10. In Match 53, the Rao of Cutch's prize, 600 yards, Private Shedansingh. 2nd Grenadiers, scored 32 points, Rs. 20; Lance-Naik Gajarsing, 9th Bombay Infantry, 31 points. 15 Rupees.

CAPTAIN SELLAR AND THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Mr. Harry, Barrister, applied for leave to file a plaint on behalf of Captain D. P. Sellar against the stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club. The object of the suit was to have it declared that the decision of the Calcutta Turf Club dated 30th May last in respect to pony "mermaid" should be null and void, so far as it dealt with Captain Sellar's conduct, and to have the decision to such an extent set aside. The Piaintiff also claimed damages for libel and for other relief. His Lordship doubted whether, the court had any power to set aside the decision of a body such as the Calcutta Turf Club, except in so far as any such decision might have the effect of excluding a member of the club from some right, to which as such member he is entitled; and his Lordship suggested, that plaintiff's advisers should consider the matter further, giving Mr. Harry leave to renew his application when he thought proper.

MILTARY NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, Dec. 13.

On return from leave, Lieutenant W. A. Stokes, R.E., is posted to the Punjab command, Military Works Captain G. M. Duff, R.E., is granted one year's leave. Major A. M. Stuart, R.E., succeeds Major H. E. Tyler as Inspector of Submarine Defences, India.

THE TRANSFRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAKDARA, Dec. 13.

Information has been received that the mad fakir has been harboured by the Jinkikhels at Paitai. Jirghas from the lower Swatis have gone to demand his immediate expulsion. The Jinkikhels agree, except malik Haibullah Khan, and have deputed representatives to escort the fakir beyond Swat territory. Large Jirghas of all clans in Upper Swatis are coming into camp to meet Major Deane.

THE FAKIR STILL IN KOHISTAN.

HIS LASHKAR DISPERSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

The Fakir on the night of the tenth instant was harboured with a small following of Kohistanis at Paitai.

It remains to be seen whether the Paitai and Jinki people will expel him.

Meanwhile the nawab has dispersed his lashkar.

MISS BIGGS GRANTED LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

At the High Court to-day Justice Jenkins granted to Abbott Attorney, Letters of Administration in regard to the goods of Major-General Yeatmann, Biggs on behalf of Miss Biggs, sister of the deceased, with respect to property worth fifteen thousand rupees. The Will was proved in England.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

GROUNDING OF S. S. CHUPRA.

The Marine Court of Enquiry on the grounding of the s. s. Chupra, near Vizigapatam, to-day, decided to frame a charge against Captain Ferris for default in not verifying the vessel's position by bearings and lead after ascertaining she was in shallower water than was expected, and for not making an allowance for the current in which he found himself. In the course of the enquiry, the third officer who was on the bridge at the time the vessel grounded, stated that he left the vessel going full speed a head after she struck while he went and called the Captain.

THE LAPWING AND THE ECLIPSE.

The Gun Boat Lapwing, under Lieutenant Carr arrived in port to-day, the flagship Eclipse under Rear Admiral Douglas being expected to-morrow.

THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

The office of Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year has been conferred upon Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., the Agent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. The ability and integrity with which he has, for nearly a quarter of a century, discharged the duties of his office have entitled him to the respect and esteem of the general public, and earned the good will and affection of all who have come in contact with him. Mr. Barnett first arrived in Bombay in January 1861 as Assistant Accountant in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and soon gained the good opinion of the then Agent, Mr. H. P. Le Mesurier, who promoted him to the post of Auditor of the company. Mr. Barnett enjoyed the reputation of being the best accountant in the country, and his extraordinary talent for figures did not fail to attract the notice of the Home board. The good work he was able to do during a period of nearly fifteen years had raised him in the estimation of the board, so that on the retirement of Mr. Le Mesurier in 1876, Mr. Barnett was appointed Agent in his stead, an appointment which he has filled ever since with great credit to himself and advantage to the company. In August 1877, Mr. Barnett was nominated to the post of Honorary Colonel of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. He has had the honour of receiving His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Victoria Terminus, on the latter's departure from Bombay on his tour up country. Mr. Barnett has done special good service to the company in times of extraordinary difficulty, during the prevalence of the famine and the plague. He provided great facilities for Government in conveying grain to the famine-stricken districts, and also in the conveyance of the troop trains from station to station to meet the exigencies of the military department. In recognition of those services, Government conferred upon him the title of C. I. E. on the first January 1884.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

Our correspondent writing from Rajkote, on 8th December says:—We had slight drizzlings for the last two nights and have very cloudy weather till this evening. Captain Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent, in charge Helar leaves here for England to-morrow. Lieutenant Oldfield will take charge of his duties.

Since the departure of His Excellency the Governor, our Political, Colonel Hunter, has been engaged in discussing the scheme relative to the Rajasthanik court work with the Dewans and Karbharis of the important states of the province. It is now finally settled that the Rajasthanik court will be abolished from the 1st of April 1899. The questions now for discussion are: Where should the records of that court and those of the survey department connected with it be located; and whether the future work concerning disputes between Chiefs and Talukdars on the one hand, and Bhayats and Girajias on the other, should be entrusted to the Judicial Assistant Political Agent or to a special officer to be appointed for the purpose at the expense of the states. The states had desired that these questions should be deferred till the abolition actually took place, but Government have insisted that they should be disposed of while Colonel Hunter is in charge of the Agency, so that his experience may be availed of.

Goverment have appointed Mr. Kennedy, I.C.S., as commissioner to settle the long-standing dispute between the Baroda and Nowanagar states, in respect to a "pati" in Bhimkutta and certain boundary questions. Mr. Kennedy has arrived here and commenced his sittings. The Baroda state is represented by the Naeb-Suba of Amreli and Nowanagar by Mr. Manilal. It is understood that Messrs. Motibchand, Manekchand and Mulchand have sent in their written statements and that the matter concerning them will be disposed of very shortly.

The Thakore Saheb of Kotra Sangani has arrived here to-day.

PAREL IN WANT OF A CHAPLAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is a little church at Parel that seems to have been forgotten by the authorities who have the appointing of ministers to churches. St. Marys at Parel has been without a resident Minister for about 9 months, and the sick parishioners of Parel and Dadur without religious comfort during that time, or have had to send to other parishes if they wanted a clergyman. Holy Communion has not been celebrated for about 6 months; surely the new Bishop of Bombay does not know of the way the Church has been neglected. The Rev. M. Ozanne who left us to take a church under the Government Establishment, has not been replaced; where the difficulty comes in I dont know; but if it is monetary, a subscription list might be sent round, and the people who attend St. Mary's would I am sure put their names down for a small monthly subscription, also the G. I. P. Ry., and B. B. & C. I. Ry., companies would I think grant something to add to the salary of the incumbent. Who pays the salary I dont know; but where it came from before it will come from again I hope. I am writing this, hoping it will catch the eye of the proper authorities who will give us a resident Chaplain for Parel.—Yours' &c.,

Dec. 12. W. A. G.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

FROM SIMLA TO CALCUTTA.

AWAITING THE NEW VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The red chuprassy has arrived from Simla, and is to be seen on the maidan with office, boxes, portentious with labels, familiar and "urgent" in red,—for what now pigeon holed scheme was not "urgent" as it passed through the secretariat? And rarer, but nevertheless frequent, the more weighty blue, label which means "very urgent" and not lightly to be delayed. I suppose, therefore, that the season has officially begun—for what can be more official than a chuprassy with an office box of the Goverament of India? Personally I believe those office boxes are a fraud, for what secret that was worth knowing did they ever permanently keep in? Nevertheless they impress me still, and make me think of compensation allowance, and a snug billet in the hills, and half pay when one is sick, and a pension, of which no amount of blundering can deprive one, also of official harness a bit cramping to the limbs and apt to rub sore in places, but all the same easy to wear and making no great demands upon one mentally, and, for the man who can be content to jog along in a groove, no doubt satisfying.

It will be another week before the Viceroy arrives from Burma, while the Commander-in-Chief is not due till the 21st but Members of Council and Heads of Departments all turning up one after another from tour. With the exception of the Military Department which is still upon the way, the government offices are all open though still mostly in the unpacking stage, while the crowd on the Red Road has a transitional look, barouches waiting for the coat of cold weather varnish to dry, and frocks still in the boxes in which they have arrived from Paris and London. Everybody says the season is to be a late one, and as the first week of December is already through and functions have not commenced, I suppose the statement may be accepted without reservation. There is nevertheless plenty going on. The Light Horse are in camp on the maidan, and their cheery beacon blaze shines through the muggy fog, as one drivers past the Cathedral to dinner. The High Court is sitting, and all the Judges, from Sir Francis Maclean downwards, are here, while the Theatre Royal is occupied as of yore by Mr. Hudson's Surprise Party, which I hear is drawing uproariously as ever. Several dances too are arranged. That given by the Calcutta Light Horse comes off on Saturday, while the Assembly balls are to be resuscitated, and a number of minor associations are advertising gatherings. A Fancy Bazaar and dance which are being got up by a number of charitable Calcutta ladies in aid of St. Mary's Home, take place at the Town Hall on 20th and 21st, Lady Woodburn opening the proceedings on the afternoon of the 20th, and the dance taking place the following evening. The Calcutta orchestrial union announce a concert for 17th, while Wednesday next is to see the flagship in the river. Meanwhile clubs are full and hotels and boarding houses overflowing, and the Viceroy's cup has become a subject for discussion, while fresh waiters are being broken in and sold, shops are unpacking their season's novelties, and the bustle of anticipation is over the city.

The man who has been away finds a good many changes. First and foremost are a lot of new houses, the gradual encroachment of the shops on chowrenghee having advanced another stage since last season, in the erection of Messrs. Kellner's palatial place of business beyond the building occupied by Messrs. Hall and Anderson at the corner of Park street. Then he discovers that electric lighting is no longer a vague matter for the future, but is going to be an accomplished fact very soon indeed. Cables are being laid, and a big chimney is springing up in the direction of Sealdah, were the dynamos are to be located. The Bengal Club is already a net work of wires which are also creeping over other buildings; even electric fares are being erected with every form of electrical power to become available hereafter. The price at which the new form of lighting can be supplied is still, I understand, somewhat higher than that of kerosine or gas. The punkahwalla too, will probably snore on contentedly, for many a year to come, in the ordinary individual's dwelling after the go ahead have adopted the electric fan. The Tramway, again, seems as far from the much desired electric traction as ever, and one finds the familiar wrangle over the tram horse question still going on and likely to last until the new Municipal Act comes into force.

It is curious, by the way, when one considers how closely it affects life in Calcutta, to notice how little is either known or cared by the ordinary European resident, about this new Municipal act. As drafted by Sir Alexander Mackenzie it was calculated to revolutionise the whole Municipal machine, which was to be reformed very much upon the model of the Calcutta Port Commission. In other words the administration was to be taken entirely out of the hands of the present elected body of seventy-odd members, and placed in those of a Committee of twelve in which the European commercial element predominated. Already a very important, recession from the original intention has taken place. Sir John Woodburn having agreed to restore part of the power of the purse to the larger body, while rumour alleges that even more extensive concessions to popular sentiment are being made in Select Committee. However this may turn out, it is undoubtedly the case that a measure of very great local importance is preparing, which will profoundly affect all Calcutta interests. With the one exception of the "Statesman's" columns, where the matter has been as usual fully threshed out, however, hardly a word has been said upon the subject, the talk in the European quarter passing it by entirely.

Speaking of the Port Commission I may refer to the extensive schemes which this body has just referred to the Government of India, for extending the docks and accommodating the trade, which the approaching connection of the Chota Nagpur and East coast railways with Calcutta, by the Shaliwar Midnapore branch, may be expected to bring to the Bengal capital. These schemes include the construction of a growing dock and two more loading berths; also additional sheds and railway sidings at the docks, and a new coal depot on the Howrah side of the river. This all means heavy expenditure, which will no doubt be much sneezed at by Government who have been asked to lend the money. On the one hand the merchant is prepared to hear once more that the docks themselves have hardly begun to be paid for, and that the burden of the interest on their capital cost is much felt. On the other, the port officials will reasonably urge that Calcutta is only the terminus of a great system, and that facilities which may enable produce and coal to be exported at a profit, instead of at a loss, affect the cultivator and producer as much as the merchant. The development of the port of Calcutta like that of Bombay and Madras and Rangoon, is therefore an imperial and not a mere local concern, and in expecting the general revenues of the country to contribute to its improvement, the Calcutta merchant does but ask what he has excellent reason to think ought to be granted. Now that the treasury is full, eyes are turned to the New Viceroy and to Mr. Dawkins, who will find it exceedingly easy to dispose of the surplus Sir James Westland has scraped together during the past five years.

Social Calcutta is as much on the subject of Lady Curzon as is the commercial community about her husband. Next month will show whether the young American heiress, who is about to become the first lady in the land, will fulfil the high expectation of grace and hospitality, that have been formed upon the strength of her undoubted beauty and wealth. Meantime we have only speculation, and if we smile at the enthusiasm of our American cousins, who have been picturing the daughter of the Chicago dealer riding though Calcutta on an elephant, and surrounded with oriental pomp, that exists nowhere outside imaginations, steeped in over-much study of the Arabian nights, our curiosity is no less, as will be seen when the approaching drawing-room and levee come to be held.

Lord Rosebery attended a meeting called by the Lord Provost in Edinburgh, on November 24 to consider a proposal to co-operate with the National Committee for the erection of a memorial to Mr. Gladstone. In moving a resolution to that effect, he spoke of Mr. Gladstone's early associations with Edinburgh, and of his later political connections with the city, remarking that, now the strife of politics was over, there remained the memory of a matchless individuality and an oratory which would, perhaps, stand unrivalled in the history of eloquence since the great Athenian models existed. The resolution was passed, and a committee was appointed to raise subscriptions towards the memorial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE AMERICAN FREE SILVER MOVEMENT NOT DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Colonel W. J. Bryan, the Democratic and Free Silver candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Mr. McKinley in 1896, at least asserts that the American free silver movement is so far from being dead that it will prove as strong a factor in the elections two years hence as it was in 1896. His statement as to the issues in the recent Congressional elections, and the influences at work, is interesting. As reported in the New York "World," it is as follows:—"While I do not understand that service in the volunteer army prevents a soldier from having and expressing opinions upon political questions, I declined to take part in the late campaign lest I should be accused by partisan opponents of attempting to embarrass the Administration. Now that the election is over, I shall exercise the citizen's privilege of discussing the returns. Compared with the election of 1896, the Republicans have gained in some places and lost in others. It was not a sweeping Republican victory. On the whole, the result is not surprising when it is remembered that the Administration is just concluding a successful war. While a majority of the soldiers are probably anti-republicans, the management of the war has been entirely in Republican hands, and the strongest argument used during the (electoral) campaign was that a Republican defeat would discredit the President in the eyes of foreign nations while his Commissioners were engaged in making a treaty. It was not a trial upon the issues now before the people, but a successful plea for a continuance of the case. The people have not accepted the gold standard; they have not fallen in love with the plan to give the banks a monopoly of the issue of paper money; they have not decided to retire the greenbacks; they have not surrendered to the trusts. These questions were forced into the background by the declaration of war, but they must be faced again as soon as peace is restored. The Chicago platform presents for public consideration certain vital economic questions. That platform has not been abandoned by those who endorsed it in 1896. It will be reaffirmed in 1900, because it gives expression to the hopes and aspirations of a large majority of the party. When the Democrats, Populists, and silver Republicans favoured Cuban independence they understood that war would give a temporary advantage to the party in power; but they were willing to risk defeat in order to aid a people fighting to be free. Neither can the election be regarded as an endorsement of any definite foreign policy. Until a treaty of peace has been entered into and the terms made known, the people cannot pass judgment upon it. Whether the war will raise any question of sufficient importance to turn public attention away from domestic problems remains to be seen."

During the first six months of the current year there have been authorised in Russia 89 companies, with a total capital of 110,601,450 roubles. They include 15 sugar refineries, 14 cotton and wool factories, 14 metallurgical enterprises, 5 mining companies, 4 transport companies (rail and steamers) 3 oil, colour and varnish factories, 3 paper mills, 2 tanneries, 2 wood exploitations, 2 engine manufactories, 2 glassworks, 2 naphtha refineries, and to breweries and distilleries. More than 30 of these companies have been founded for the promotion of new concerns, whilst 57 have been formed in order to acquire and develop already existing works. The total capital of the former represents a sum of 42,950,000 roubles and of the latter 67,651,720 roubles. With regard to the invested capital, the greater portion belongs to metallurgical enterprises, which have attracted 21,875,500 roubles. Then come the general manufacturing concerns with 11,800,000 roubles, followed by two electricity works (10,000,000 roubles), mining companies (9,126,250 roubles), and sugar refineries with 9,100,000 roubles. These 89 enterprises, besides their share capital, have been authorised to issue debentures to an amount of 25,325,000 roubles, 7,325,000 roubles of which may be issued by the electrical companies 3,300,000 roubles by the mining concerns, 2,750,000 roubles by the manufactories, and 2,000,000 roubles by the naphtha refineries. Out of the total amount of these loans by debentures 8,050,000 roubles are required for new enterprises and 17,275,000 roubles for the extension of already existing ones.

The improvement in our Paris markets—which, however, has no apparent reason—still continues, with some accentuation; but progress is very slow. French Rentes have only participated to a very limited extent in the upward movement, in spite of the conclusion of the Franco-Italian treaty. Italians are naturally amongst the first to profit by the re-establishment of the commercial entente between France and Italy. The interest taken in this security has been very small for the last two months, but is now becoming much stronger. Since 1892 France and Italy have treated each other to a reciprocal system of maximum tariffs. This was an economic war, instigated by Signor Crispi against France. From the new convention silk and silk goods have been excluded, and duties will be imposed under the general tariff, in order to safeguard the interests of the French producers in the southeast, who are already much dissatisfied with the competition of Spanish wine, which is encouraged by the rate of exchange. Brazilian stocks remain conspicuously weak. No great significance is attributed to the declaration of Dr. Campos Salles. It is not denied that the Brazilian President is animated by the best intentions; but the corrupt military gang will see that he undertakes no serious reforms. Paris speculators consider it very risky to engage in dealings in Brazilian stocks, and they look upon the Brazilian financial situation with the greatest distrust.

The conversion of the 1886 bonds of the City of £ Paris is not being carried out with that success which, on account of the traditional faithfulness of investors to Parisian issues, was expected. According to the official statements, the number of bonds which have been presented for exchange up to the present reaches about 340,000. The figures ought to be 689,672. This means that the municipality will have to repay nearly half of its 1886 bonds, unless an extraordinary demand for conversions should come in within the next three weeks. The rate of 2 per cent interest or rather 2·30 per cent., when taking into account the advantages offered by the new bonds, seems to be insufficient to tempt investors. A general meeting of the Paris Coulisse has just taken place, and has resulted in the constitution of the Syndicat des Banquiers en Valeurs a Terme. It appears from the statutes that all members of this syndicate must be Frenchmen, and already-existing houses the proprietors of which are foreigners may be admitted, but must petition for their naturalisation. The capital of each firm has been fixed at a minimum of 300,000f.

An American writer has recently been relating his experiences of Swiss banking methods and customs generally. From these it would appear that red-tapeism is carried to a degree of thoroughness in the little Republic which is calculated to excite the envy of the most cautious and exacting Government official in this country. Every banking house, he informs us, has numerous chairs outside the railing, and the visitor is expected to sit quietly and cultivate a spirit of patience while the machinery is getting under way. A customer who wishes to make a deposit goes to a window and hands in his money, together with a memorandum of the amount. The employe behind the railing counts the money and prepares a receipt for it, adding his signature by way of preliminary. Then a small boy takes this receipt upstairs and submits it to an official, who studies it, and then ponders for a while as to whether it will be safe to take the money. If he decide that the bank can undertake the risk, he passes the receipt to another man, who prepares a duplicate slip and makes several entries, and finally signs his name. Then, as soon as another man has examined the receipt and added his name, it is taken down stairs and turned over to the depositor. There is one satisfaction—the money is thoroughly deposited. A foreigner residing in Zurich went to the bank the other day with a cheque which had been given to him by a business man in another large town. He handed in the cheque, and twenty minutes later received his money. The foreigner was well known at the bank, having been a depositor for about two years. He had endorsed the cheque. "A busy and nervous Chicago man," adds the writer, "would have torn down the railing before the twenty minutes expired." If London banks were to adopt similar "thorough" methods it is difficult to see how business could be done at all. But, fortunately, things will continue to be done a little more expeditiously on this side of the Channel.

General Roca has ordered the suppression of a score tinkering departments in the Argentine Republic. Among them are the National Railway Board (a useless, meddlesome organisation) and the Department of Civil Engineers, which will be in the hands of the Minister of Finance as dependencies. The Minister of Public Works will have under his hands the following new offices: General Board of Ways and Architecture, General Board of Hydraulic Works, General Board of Health Works, General Board of Accountancy. The General Board of Ways will have the inspection of railways and transports technically, commercially, mechanically, and statistically. The Hydraulic Department will supervise navigation and ports, irrigation, and the military port of Bahia-Blanca. The Board of Health Works will remain much the same as now, except that it will be under the Public Works Ministry. The Board of Accountancy will carry out the functions effected in the Department of Engineers and Railway Board, and will have the administrative control of all works effected by the Ministry of Public Works. The changes may not count for much, but they may, perhaps, save a little of the money which is annually wasted on these cumbrous departments, many of which only exist for the purpose of bleeding the foreign companies. In his railway policy, however, as we shall shortly show, General Roca is not so happy.

Colonel Domville, of the Dominion Parliament, who is now in London, and has just paid a visit to Klondyke, has already expressed, through the columns of "The Financial News," his opinions with regard to the country generally. Asked for his views with reference to the charges of corruption against Klondyke officials—Mr. Ogilvie," said Colonel Domville, "has gone to Dawson to hold an inquiry, and we in Canada are perfectly satisfied as to Mr. Ogilvie's ability to get at the truth. There are few men whose reputations stand higher in the Dominion than Mr. Ogilvie's, and with him in this matter of the Klondyke inquiry the Government has associated men of similarly irreproachable character. Personally, I don't think there is anything in the charges. The curious thing is that, you can get no one to formulate a distinct allegation." Various officials have been withdrawn? Yes; it is in their own interest that they should be, while the charges are sub judice; but these withdrawls must not be taken as indicating that the Government believes its officers guilty. Assuming, however, that there have been odd cases in which men have prostituted their official position, that is no more than happens on any other new goldfield in the world, where, in the rush for wealth and remote from civilisation, men occasionally allow themselves to take unduly broad views of questions of financial morality. If it be found that officials have got hold of valuable claims by improper means there is no doubt that the Government will cancel the whole of these titles. Personally, however, as I said before, I think a great deal more has been made of these allegations of corruption than the facts warrant.

The demand for platinum is advancing owing to its increased use in scientific and other apparatus and processes, such as crucibles, electric incandescent lamps, vacuum tubes, batteries, photographic printing and toning processes, &c.; but the supply is still a meagre one. Only recently the price of the metal went up, although it already stood at a pretty high figure. Practically the whole of the world's supply comes from Russia. In this connection it is interesting to learn that nearly all the important platinum mines of that country have already passed into the hands of foreigners, and that by the sale of these mines Russia has lost the advantages which she might acquire from the platinum industry. According to a St. Petersburg newspaper, there is a group of mines concentrated in the Verkhotursk district of the Government of Perm, numbering about 70, of which 40 are being worked. In the course of last year several of these passed into the hands of foreigners, including a Paris syndicate having a capital of several million francs, and five out of the existing seven great platinum enterprises in the Urals are now reported to have been purchased by foreigners. There is said to be really no demand in Russia for the metal, and when Russians owned the mines they exported the ore in the rough state to be treated in Germany and other countries.

The production of the mines in the Verkhotursk district amounted last year to about six tons. This may not seem a large quantity when we consider that platinum is the heaviest of the metals, excepting the still rarer metal, iridium; but it must be borne in mind that it can only be compared with gold in value. The price per ton was estimated, in connection with the purchase of some of these mines by the Paris syndicate already referred to, at from £160,000 to 192,000 per ton. When it is considered that no new veins of the metal have been discovered in Russia for a long time, and that the present veins will soon be exhausted, it becomes evident that the Russians have lost an important industry, and the only one which enjoyed a monopoly of the world's supply. It is also evident that the price of the metal will be still further enhanced as it becomes rarer, unless some fresh sources of supply can be discovered in this or other parts of the world.

THE LAUREATE'S NEW POEM.

PAX BRITANNICA.

I.

Behind her rolling ramparts England lay,
Impregnable, and girt by cliff-built towers,
Weaving to peace and plenty, day by day,
The long-drawn hours.

II.

In peace Spring freed her flocks and showered her grain,
Summer sate smiling under peaceful leaves,
And Autumn piled on the unwarlike wain
Her sickled sheaves.

III.

And white-winged keels flew fluttering to her shore,
Laden with Eastern bale or Southern fleece;
And from the fields, of far-off labour bore
The spoils of Peace.

IV.

Then, seeing Her within her ways so blest,
The jealous nations, panoplied alike,
Said, "Look, She wears no armour on her breast.
What if we strike"

V.

But She, of their base greed and armed array
Haughtily heedless, mated by her main,
Still across ocean ploughed her peaceful way,
In strong disdain.

VI.

Then each to other muttered, "Now at last
Her splendour shall be ours, and we shall slake
Our envy. She is pillowed on her Past,
And will not wake."

VII.

Slowly as stirs a lion from his bed,
Lengthens his limbs, and crisps his mane, She rose,
Then shook out all her strength, and, flashing, said,
"Where are my foes."

VIII.

Thus to herself She did herself reveal,
Swiftly yet calmly put her armour on,
And, round her Empire sentinelled in steel,
Like morning shone!

IX.

From field and forge there thronged embattled hosts,
And that one struck the anvil this the lyre,
And from the furnaces of war her coasts
Were fringed with fire,

X.

Dazed and dismayed, they veiled their futile vow;
Some fain would be her friend, and some would nurse
Their hate till they could curb the might that now
They could but curse.

XI.

But they who watch from where the west wind blows,
Since great themselves, proud that their kith are great,
Said, "See what comes when England with her foes
Speaks at the gate!"

XII.

Then back to loom and share her people poured,
Chanting peace-pæans as they reaped and gleaned,
While, gazing worldward, on her undrawn sword
Watchful She leaned.

ALFRED AUSTIN.

Villa di Bellosguardo, Nov. 16.

The Queen has approved of the promotion of Colonel Sir Herbert Chermside, K.C.M.G., C.B., to the rank of Major-General, as a reward for his eminent services as the British Commissioner in Crete.

THE NATIONAL CYCLE SHOW.

NOVELTIES IN ALL BRANCHES.

The seventh National Show of cycles held at the Crystal Palace, under the auspices of the Cycle Manufacturers' Trade Protection Association, is remarkable from the unusual circumstance that it reveals more novelties than are to be seen at the Stanley Show, and a greater number of examples of the new developments of the idea of using long cranks with extremely high gears and of fitting machines with "free" wheels. There are also several strikingly new frames, new patterns of tyre, and a host of various kinds of novel brakes. The Association, which was originally formed to protect the trade against the necessity of holding a show, owing to the general belief that fixity of pattern had been brought about, is now in the paradoxice position of being the cause of the greatest display of alterations and improvements of existing patterns.

AMONG THE MOST STRIKING DEPARTURES

from accepted standards is the frame of the Resilient Triumph. This machine has been already the subject of considerable controversy concerning its alleged springiness. It was at first called a "natural spring frame," but this circumlocution has given way to a shorter title. The ordinary diamond pattern framework is built of curved tubes. The top tube drops centrally in a short of catenary curve. An S curve also replaces the usually direct tube from the bottom of the head to the crank bracket, and the seat stays are also curvilinear. It is thought that these curves give slightly when the machine is ridden, and serve as springs; but as the frame is a complete and fixed outline, it is hard to conceive how the tubes can move relatively to each other sufficiently to be springy without also suffering damage. The case of the front fork is different. There a certain amount of springiness in the material itself can be developed, as the front fork is a structure supported at one end only, and not a tied outline. The Resilient is, however, only one pattern of Triumph, the normal rectilinear frame being preserved in the Royal and Imperial Triumphs. A good detail is the provision of slotted fork ends for removal of the front wheels, and the firm also exhibited a neat example of the now prevailing custom of providing an eccentric adjustment of the chain. Triumph tricycles are shown for the first time, and there is also a new design of elegant symmetry for a double-dropped frame tandem.

THE RALEIGH

has an affinity with the Triumph in respect of now building for the first time a tricycle, in view of a revived demand for the type, and G. P. Mills has devised an improved axle with a spur instead of bevel balance gear, and independent half-axles free from the risk of binding together occurring on the four-bearing type of tricycle axle and bridge. The new departure in frames shown by the Raleigh is, however, in diametrically opposite direction to that of the Triumph, being modified with a view to increase rigidity, not to introduce resilience. The top tube is abolished, and in its place two tubes crossing each other run from the top of the head to the down diagonal and from the bottom of the head to the seat lug. It is an X shape, with the centre of the X somewhat high. It is an evolution—the outcome of the partly dropped frame of the front seat of the Raleigh tandem, which has proved itself to be more rigid than the outline diamond. The Raleigh designs are not noticeable for the bracing of the frames, and in particular the No. 1 is a pa quite the leading example of rectilinear construction of a dress-accommodating frame. braced Raleighs eccentric adjustment is provided, and th firm has made a special y ng th Bowden brake, and shows it on the front whee as well as in the ordinary way, and has a special lever of exceptionally neat design hinged from the outer end of the handle bar, the Bowden wire being wholly concealed within the bar. Incidentally this outside fixing of the fulcrum allows the stronger fingers to pull where there is greatest leverage, instead of, as with most hand-levers, throwing the strain on the little fingers and the weak side of the hand. The Bowden wire is also used for a concealed spoon brake, and enough wire lies loose, though unseen, in the steering column to make it unnecessary to adjust the brake when the handle bar is lowered or raised. Another notable frame is

THE BROWN UNDERHUNG BRACKET,

shown both by the Centaur Company and on the Armac built by Cogswell and Harrison. Its chief drawback hitherto has been its extreme weight, but the maker have begun to learn how to lighten it, and it is certainly a far more substantial and rational method of dress accommodation than the ordinary V or U drop. The Centaur firm was a pioneer in the disc-adjusting hub development of a few years ago, and keeps to its distinctive pattern of bracket and hub, affording a direct chain pull above the ball races, and it is now standardising duplex system of frame-building with chain stays above and below the chain. Twin tubing is also a feature of the Centaur forks. A special pattern Armac is shown built for C.T.C. members, but the 50,000 members of the Club include riders of every possible conceivable opinion in the choice of a machine, and it does not follow that because one owns allegiance to the C.T.C. one must needs desire a 30in. front wheel or a sloping top tube. The firm also makes a disc-adjusting pedal, and shows a tandem built with movable stays to accommodate lady back or front, and also all heights of riders. The most startling appearance of any frames in the show is presented by the Pedersen, which is built in tandem, triplet, and quadruplet form, the slender bright members of the cantilevers looking highly complicated and to the eye seeming unable to stand the work. Yet an 18lb. example of the single machine has been forced by a rider of 100 gear to Brighton and back in a few minutes over six hours, and the 11lb. racer is guaranteed for track work,

THE SPIDERY FRAMES

are built with exceptionally small and light wheels to give this minimum of weight, but the frame itself is considerably below ordinary weights. The Pedersens are all fitted with cord saddles, netted and hung hammock-fashion, Singer and Co. also show this frame, though the latter modify it by not having the apex to which the saddle is hung so high above the level of the handles. The Singer Company also show another novelty in rim brakes combined with a free pedal although this freedom is procured by the use of rather noisy rat

evel is also shown, and is one that has already proved its safety, reliability, and excellence in workmanship as well as design. Among touring necessities the whole question of luggage carrying is provided for by H. G. Turner, of "Bi[illegible]rrier" fame, who has every range of size in carrier, and his latest is of strength sufficient to carry a man on it, though the 56lb. guarantee of the ordinary pattern is generally sufficient. Skeleton holders for light-weight work are also on view. In

THE TYRE SECTION

great attention is drawn to the demonstrations of the new Multiflex (f) Dunlop with the triple-wired edge which in the '99 Dunlop-Welch has rendered the wired-on tyre as easy to manipulate as the clinched-on patterns with thickened edges. The alternative form of the tyre made by the Dunlop Company, the Welch-Bartlett, is an example of the thickend edge pattern with a new section of rim having more marked triangularity of edge, forming a good shoulder for the gripping of cover and rim together. The Warwick which is a cheaper tyre remains as in 1898, and exhibits the Welch principle with the single wire, or a movable end to one of them. The Fleuss is shown with its simple method of repair from the inside. The Clincher has an added flap lying in the rim from one edge to the other, but is otherwise as before, and made in two grades—the A Won (which is a feeble joke to perpe uate in a name) and the B Clincher. They have also the name Bartlett introduced into the title. Another Bartlett pattern is

THE CLIPPER,

this name being reserved for the second quality of the Clipper Company's manufacture the highest great tyre has been known as the Reflex-Bartlett. Its quality has been maintained, and the cover has been improved by thinning the walls and rendering the tread between the flutings of the longitudinal corrugations a trifle rough, so as to prevent circumferential slip in the direction of driving. A new tyre, the Cottrell, has thickened edges which fit in grooves on the outside of a deep U-shaped rim, and two looking metal bands, encircle the rim one on each side, and hold the edges in place. The Woodstock tyre is a simply attached pneumatic in which one edge of the cover is clawed to grip the opposite edge, and its features is that it will fit any rim, and, though made of the very finest material, is sold at considerably less price than the usual high-grade tyre.

There are also some novel contrivances of peculiar construction, such as Fisher's expending cranks; the Kohler gear, with a hinged crank giving a 9½in. throw on the down stroke and a return of 4½in.; and the Orthobaton frame, with an open front for the machine and rigidly vertical pose for the rider, with his handles at the side; the cam-driven gear, with its limitations in height of gear to exactly even multiple of the diameter of the driving-wheel; and many other curiosities.

RAJPIPLA NOTES.

MARRIAGE OF THE MAHARANA.

A Nandod correspondent writing on Saturday says:—Yesterday, was celebrated the marriage of our Maharaja to the only daughter of the late Mahida Shri Durjansenhji, a scion of one of the best Rajput families of Gujrat. The alliance is, in every respect, a most suitable one, and is fraught with the promise of every happiness. Such a happy event in the life of their ruler has very naturally evoked a feeling of sincere rejoicing in the hearts of his subjects, who take a keen interest in the welfare of a chief who makes their happiness his constant care, and who is deservedly beloved and honoured by them. His Highness has the best wishes of all his subjects on this auspicious occasion.

This State has for a long time been surrounded by plague, stricken districts being separated from it on the North (Chandod, &c.) only by the Narbada, and on the west (from Ankleshwar and other villages) simply by an imaginary boundary line. Thanks, however, to the farseeing policy, which His Highness has been pursuing with unswerving firmness from the beginning, although thus surrounded on all side, by plague, the state itself has remained free. His Highness' policy and work in this, as in all other branches of his administration, are characterized by thoroughness and a total absence of ostentation, and have had the happiest results, although the measures he has been enforcing in this direction have entailed not only great expense, but also considerable sacrifice of revenue. It is satisfactory to note, however, that both in the Ankleshwar Taluka and in Chandod plague is fast disappearing.

The Rajpipla state Railway (Ankleshwar to Nandod 40 miles) is rapidly approaching completion and it is expected that all work as far as the terminus at Nandod, will be duly completed by next monsoon. The first section of 20 miles (Ankleshwar to Rajpardi) has been working for some time, but, owing mainly, to the fact that the position of the line was opened, and has been working so far, during an exceptionally unfavourable season, a season of previously unheard of restrictions on travelling and on trade everywhere, it has not been a success from a pecuniary point of view so far. When the line reaches Nandod, however, its success, particularly after the disappearance of plague, admits of no question.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—It may be merely a truism to observe that discontent among its members must impair the efficiency of any service. Yet the correspondence that has lately appeared in your columns on the subject of the Port Trust salaries, reveals the fact that there exists a widespread discontent among the Port Trust employes regarding the manner in which the better paid appointments are bestowed on outsiders and regarding their salaries generally. I will on this occasion deal with the Dock Department. The "Nominal Roll" lately issued by the Port Trust would show that the Dock Department and especially its office is a branch of the Port Trust Service, in which the salaries of Clerks are so disproportioned to the character of work performed by them, and to their length of Service, as to form no small amount of injustice to employes who are serving the Department for long periods, varying from 20 to 25 years, but whose salaries have remained stationary for the past 10 to 15 years, and whose whole manhood has thus been passed with absolutely no hope of prospect to improve their position. I would write in behalf of these poor clerics, who are men not wanting in ability, and whose educational qualifications are comparatively speaking of a high order. They earn very poor salaries and quite disproportioned to the work they do. A graded scale like the one lately introduced in the Traffic Department of the Trust, would meet the case, and it should not be difficult, with the administrative ability which the Heads of the different Departments possess, to form a scheme that would hold out the same hopes to these servants of the Trust as brighten the life of those of the other Departments. The least that can be done for the Dock office employes, is to transfer them to other Departments as vacancies occur, if by the length of their service and [illegible] they should merit these appointments. Under present conditions it is not too much to say, that nearly every good clerk is looking out for a better berth elsewhere, as several have already secured them and it will certainly be to the advantage of the Port Trustto make their service attractive enough to retain on their staff men of proved ability and usefulness.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 12. A. B. C.

DR. SUKHIA'S SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I request you to give publication to the accompanying letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner as the subject is of public interest and affecting public health.—Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA L.V. SC, L.M. & S.

Copy—

To the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to draw your immediate attention to the constant nuisance from thick clouds of dense smoke and unbearable whistling emanating from the Fir Brigade Steamers and hand steam-pumps now utilised for flushing the drains house-gullies &c. Not only is damage done thereby to the health of the inmates of houses close to which the steamers work for hours together, but also to the buildings and the furniture. . . . .

I request you to take immediate steps to remove or at least to minimise the said constant nuisance. . . . .

If the fire of the steam pumps be ignited in the open, close to their stations, and then brought into the streets with chimneys covered by their usual lids, and instead of fuel, scrapings of wood, hay and coals of inferior quality, good charcoal be used to keep up the fire for the time being, and no whistling be made, the said nuisance will be greatly minimised.

I admit the great desirability of periodical flushing of the drains house gullies &c., (Vide my letter of the 9th March 1897 to the Corporation) Further I take this opportunity of drawing your attention to the waste of sweet water utilised in flushing drains &c., instead of the pipe water if the water of public and private wells, tanks &c., (the owners of which would gladly accommodate the municipality if duly requested), be utilised it would be quadruply advantageous viz.,—(a) it would, as well, flush the drains &c, (b) it would clear the wells, tanks, &c., of its stagnant and filthy water in several cases, (c) would indirectly remove more or less the subsoil water which has done havoc in Bombay in the usual virulent type of Bombay fevers, influenza of 1889-90, and plague of 1896-98, and possibly it would bring on black plague or such other highly virulent fevers in coming years, and (d) lastly it would prevent undue waste of sweetpipe-water for the scarcity of which there is a general clamour, and admitted to be so by the water authorities.—Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA L.V. SC, L.M. & S.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall not allow myself to be overrun by any prejudice against the Plague Commission in spite of its proceedings at Bombay. For, I am sanguine enough to believe, that everything with it would prove right in the end. I shall beg now to briefly note the points as promised in my first letter, which seem to claim its earnest and fearless attention.

(a) No preventive medicines have been yet promulgated. I am in favour of no particular pills, though the principle adopted at Baroda cannot certainly be controverted. Our mind should be left open to the best possible prophylactic, which, to my mind, has always struck as one of the indispensable elements in the heartiest plague measures. Why has such potent agency not been unanimously adopted or even hinted yet? Why is the gross ignorance of the people in regard to it so markedly slurred over, and individuals allowed to fall into the clutches of plague when death is so certain?

(b) The close concomitants of this one of the earliest measures are:—The people should be made alive before the epidemic gets a foot-hold with the clear necessity of employing purgatives antecedent to the use of prophylactics? Again, shall not the people be advised to have stiff hot vapour baths as one of the earliest means to eradicate the fever? There are other like means as well to intercept the earliest attack. I do not mention, for sake of brevity, all the well-known measures of Dr. Thomson's free-air ventilation, cleanliness and disinfection of persons and all their effects. Have, however, the various Governments, through their medical advisers, laid down specific matters mentioned in reference to a and b? As this has not been done, the Commission should ascertain and lay them down once for all giving specific directions for those methods by which the feelings, the interests and the heart of the people could be reached, such as brief businesslike lectures, cogent notifications, short, telling tracts, etc. I have seen extremely little of this pre-admonishing, enlightening and humanising methods. And has not one heard a lot of ramble-scramble-onslaught measures directed against bewildered rabbits?

(c) The point about the most potent of the Plague germicides, as applied to different conditions, is still unsettled, still uncared for! There have been all manner of disinfectants thrust upon public notice and have been used as well, while the simplest and the most rational as yet on board has been disregarded save at Hyderabad by Surgeon Lawrie. I refer to the constant use of fire in damp and filthy streets and plague-attacked houses. A thorough use of fire raising the temperature of affected streets, ground-floors and storey-rooms and thus burning up plague germs and rendering the chance of a recrudescence in such locations impossible has not been attempted, nor has the theory been questioned or disproved, though earnestly brought to public notice for the last year and a half. Though persons, houses and the belongings of both, require more than one form of disinfection and destroying agents of plague, nothing is yet definitely settled and proclaimed! It is the one question on which all prepossessions, foregone theories, or likes or dislikes towards individual or class opinionists are to be set aside. Such remedies being adopted and popularised as are only the most efficacious by whomsoever suggested. The lavish use of water though mixed with disinfectants raises the suspicion if supervening damp is not left behind productive of plague germs, whereas fire is an unqualified destroyer.

(d) Very serious doubts exist if plague hospitals of a structure, however approved the temporary ones with their disgraceful system of ventilation and jerry structures and partitions may be denounced as mere death-houses—are for saving the people, or deliberately or unconsciously putting them to death. To my mind the very principle of a Plague Hospital is impugnable for very good reasons. The character of Plague epidemic being much more insidious and terrible than any other, more persons must die in plague hospitals than in their own houses if it is not proved that the percentage of deaths out of Plague Hospitals is greater than that in them. If the P. Hospitals cannot save even half the number attacked they can only be an apology for Hospitals as they already are associated with public mind as repositiories of plague poison, nay, as a death-inspiring, a death-dealing inferno. It cannot offened the *amour propre* of any profession to face this problem and to honorably and truthfully decide upon it. If the theory is proved unsound, dangerous, detestable, let the Commission say so. If not so proved, let it give reasons which would appeal to the common-sense of all. If Plague Hospitals be only the infernal machines deeply impressed as such on public mind, the only haven of rest for the plague unfortunate is his own home or any secluded place (when he lies in his earliest stage) where no other plague patient has been thrust. I do not keep out of sight the segregation of the healthy from the infected house and all its own essential treatment. But the red-hot sentiment of moving out and dragging away the unfortunates at any stage, with such measure of comprehension as may be left in them, torn from the best and the most hopeful of their ties and left to die in literal desolation surrounded by volatile poisons and terrors, allow me, Sir, to put down as an indelible crime, which neither god nor man could condone.

(e) Save Lustig's Saerum, still in the womb of experiment, but very partially used owing to its scantiness, have the Medical Faculty yet decided upon any grateful cures against plague attacks? To what grounds is the general impression due that English Doctors (of course including the natives) give up plague patients and even poison them—which is of course the absurdest part of the story? Is it not, however, true that the pharmacy and the clinics of *Hakims* and *Waeds* are not given the free hand, where they exist, as if plague could not be rooted out unless the hapless patients were dragged to hospitals, there to be destroyed. I am sure if honest remedies were sought and applied, hardly 15 p. c. of the number attacked would die. The pride and prejudice of the Occidental Medical profession (both Native and European), which have worked untold mischiefs, may be courteously set aside, the commission ascertaining the truth in the matter and encouraging the adoption and spread of curative measures from whatever medical faculty or literature it may be possible to obtain them.

(f) The sources and the diffusion of plague infection is, again, one of those questions which the commission cannot too exhaustively investigate and decide upon. The greatest danger attending such inquiries is—different authorities are carried away by different sets of theories,—the favourite of one's self. One would say the plague has descended from the Hymalyas. How is it, then, that the first advent was in Bombay, while all the intervening towns escaped and the off-shoots of plague, in *all* directions, have issued *from* Bombay? Hongkong is the immediate provocative of Plague in India. I do not find anything now advanced to shake my earliest opinion on this score. The commission, however, cannot avoid inquiries in the north—to fix the actual genesis of the plague as well—as it could not avoid deciding upon the question of popular prophylactics, though we all know that the evacuation of infected places is one of the well-known potent measures of checking the spread of plague. Again if want of fresh air is producer of plague, dirt, filth and bad sewers, combined with this want, must also be the hand-maid of plague. In each set of theories advanced, there are many confluent circumstances equally affecting each set which either one-siders or interested parties neglect and thus become partial and misleading advocates. For instance, I have heard one medical man running down prophylactics or the fire-remedy, because he thought segregation or perchloride of mercury, etc., were all-in-all. He thought, among other very partial things, that Hospitals and other Anglicised measures were all-in-all. Still another authority seemed committed to the rat and grain theories and pooh-poohed conveyance by infected persons or the contaminations of infected dwelling abodes. I could multiply such instances almost *ad infinitum*. As I said above, the semi-idiotic exclusiveness of conclusions on numerous arrays of facts bearing upon the character and behaviour of plague and its Administration, is to be scrupulously and fearlessly guarded against by the Commission if its ultimate Report is destined to be a fearless, exhaustive, all-comprehensive directive document capable of becoming a far better guidance to scientific and practical authorities, who have themselves been at their wit's end in dealing with numberless difficulties presented in the course of a Plague administration.

With a view not to trench further upon your valuable space, I shall omit discussing, though with some uneasiness, a number of other important points of current as well as permanent interest in the art of protecting Indian towns and villages against the inroads of Plague. Several or many of these points may be found treated in a keen and straightforward practical way so timely issued from your own Office, entitled "Practical Plague measures for India."—Yours, &c.

Dec. 10. (ONCE) A PLAGUE OFFICIAL.

At the St. Clement Dane's Vestry Hall, on Nov. 19, Mr. John Troutbeck held an inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Francis Arnold Johnson, thirty-six, manager of a Bombay trading firm and lately staying at 3, Whitehall-court, S. W., in a flat occupied by members of the Golfers Club.—The brother of the deceased, Mr. Lionel Martin Johnson, a bank lert living at Bolton, said the deceased had principally lived in India, and only came home, on doctor's orders, a short time ago. Witness saw him in London a few days back, when he complained of illness and depression.—George, Viner, a day porter at Whitehall-court, said that he went to the bath-room at eight o'clock on the morning of Nov 17 and opened the door, which was not locked. He found the deceased lying on the floor with blood flowing from his mouth and a revolver close at hand. Medical assistance was at once summoned, but Mr. Johnson was found to be dead.—The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	9	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	1	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	3	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	8	13
Total	23	13	95
Total plague deaths to date	32,284	28,336	
Same date last year	29	16	121

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS AT BANGALORE.

The Plague Commission opened its sittings at Bangalore on Monday.

Colonel Robertson, the British Resident, was the first witness examined. His evidence dealt with the Civil and Military station only, but he said that the measures adopted in both the City and Station were similar, except that in the City the Mysore Government had obtained one or two small concessions from the Government of India. He described the discovery of the first case of plague on August 12th and said that it was imported from the City. No further cases occurred. Meantime till the 15th September, the plague was prevalent in the City. The first indigenous case occurred on 30th September. In every case the ordinary recognised measures of treatment were adopted. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the people to adopt these measures. They could not be persuaded to go to the Health Camp, which they looked upon as a sort of hospital. Colonel Robertson then described the working of the plague operations and the functions of the various officials. A census is now being taken of the populations daily. On the 10th instant there were about 50,000 inhabitants. At the outset the authorities had, unfortunately, depended upon the Health Department to control the plague work, with the result that the strain was too great and the Department broke down. Its disorganisation was mainly brought about by strikes in almost every department. The Health Department was only organised three years ago and was not very efficient. The sanitation of the Station left much to be desired, though Surgeon-Major Ross had gone into the subject and had written a lengthy report and the Municipality had spent large sums of money, it was not likely that much improvement would be effected with the funds now at the disposal of the authorities. A great deal of water was obtained from pipes before the plague broke out, but the Station supply was only just completed. Nothing had been yet done to open up the congested localities or to prevent over-crowding in the Native quarters. Soldiers had a separate hospital. When the Health Camp had been opened some little time, an almost continuous monsoon broke over the station, and the weather became entirely unsuitable for camping out. The Cantonment was then divided into fourteen circles and one hundred and sixty-two blocks. Other minor details of administration followed, as to the failure of the voluntary superintending agency and the strike among the scavengers, cart drivers, menial hospital establishment and ambulance service. Witness was not of opinion that the Health Department was in an efficient condition, because previous to the outbreak it left a great deal to be desired. Some of the divisions were in a very congested state, and it was found impossible to improve the situation. A temporary water-supply, which served a large portion of the bazaar, was obtained eighteen months ago, but the complete supply was only laid down about two months ago. All the pipes were not in working order before the epidemic, and no practical attempt was made to deal with the sewage. As the Health Department had only been in existence three years, nothing had been done as to the habitations of the people, and for the plague nothing had not been attended to. The present system of dealing with the epidemic was then gone into. As to the services of the Police and Military, witness said it was found very desirable to introduce this change as a certain amount of moral force was required to support the medical officers, especially as it was hazardous to send them into the bazaars inadequately escorted. The witness afterwards spoke of the opposition encountered in carrying out the plague rules. He put in two statements showing the mortality per circle day by day, and testified to the fact that there was a close relation between the density of population and the rate of mortality. About 220 deaths were returned as unknown cases because the identity of abandoned bodies could rarely be traced. At present he considered the epidemic was stationary, though the people at no time showed an inclination to either help themselves or the authorities. The services of the Military, he said, had been valuable, and the soldiers had behaved themselves excellently throughout. He estimated that about 25,000 people had left the station. The total population at the outset of the epidemic was 84,000, and, according to a return issued on December 10, it was 59,000. To this should be added 5 or 7 per cent., to allow for increase of population since the last census.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 9th December, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	119	75
Karachi	...	1
Poona	1	...
Districts.		
Panch Mahals	13	10
Ahmedabad	...	...
Kaira	44	32
Broach	7	4
Surat	...	...
Kanara	5	4
Ratnagiri	...	...
Thana	44	27
Nasik	44	34
Poona	12	17
Khandeish	...	...
Satara	402	320
Sholapur	31	21
Ahmednagar	18	15
Belgaum	516	410
Kolaba	16	19
Dharwar	1,418	1,143
Bijapur	218	154
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	30	25
Kathiawar	2	4
Kolhapur	463	337
Cutch	8	8
Rewa Kantha	8	4
Palanpur	...	...
Sachin	...	...
Akalkot	4	3
Aundh	66	44
Bhor	6	6
Savanoor	4	3
Total	3,512	2,728
Total to date	199,962	157,76 9

PASSENGERS PER S. S. LAOS.

The following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Laos, sailing for China, Japan, &c., to-day, (Wednesday) at 3 p.m.:—

FOR SINGAPORE

Fraser, Mr — Mackie, Mr
Minnigerost, Mrs Still — Tellman, Mrs Gusta

FOR SAIGON

Baer, Mr — Lehibre, Father
Dumortier, Father — Meron, Mr
Laborde, Father — Meron, Mrs
Lecuiier, Father — Sire, Mr

FOR HAIPHONG

Bownafay, Mr, Mrs and child — Desjorges, Father
Condere, Mr, Mrs and mother — Nion, Mr

FOR HONGKONG—Donhlet, Father

FOR SHANGHAI

Henry, Mr P — Legae, Mr

FOR KOBE—Pinssant, Father

FOR YOKOHAMA

Brownie, Father — Gesffrey, Father
De Laune, Mr Chambard — Smith, Mr L

21 Deck Passengers.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farrington Road, London, England.

THE ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.

SALE OF WORK.

A sale of work on behalf of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission was held yesterday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m., at the Girgaum Girls' High School. The articles for sale consisted of carved woodwork, children's clothing, embroidered tea cloths, Duchesse cloths, dolls knick-knacks, &c., contributed partly by friends of the mission, while some of the stock was sent out from home and some bore testimony to the handiwork of the girls belonging to the Girgaum Girls' High School. A noticeable feature of the sale was a stock of condiments sent from the widow's Industrial Home at Malegaon. Among the ladies who assisted in the bazaar were Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Branson, Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Horbury Mrs. Humphreys and Mrs. Forrest. The object of the sale was to add to the funds of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, and Evangelical body which is doing steady good work in Bombay, the mofussil, and even for North, with a growing demand for an extension of its labours in its various branches. The arrangements at the sale yesterday were attended to in every detail by Miss Edge, B. A. from Girton College, Cambridge, the Lady Superintendent of the Girgaum Girls' High School and her co-worker Miss. A. E. Kimmins. Both these ladies feel strongly that if those who sympathize with Christian and Philanthropic work, knew something of the good which is being done by the Society to which they belong in Bombay, they would gladly give it the benefit of their help. They urge that funds are now urgently required not only for maintaining schools, etc., already in existence, but for necessary extentions as time goes on and fresh needs arise. The claims upon the mission are such as will appeal to the sympathies and interest of those who are in the least concerned in philanthropic work in this country. The mission, it may be mentioned, is deeply interested in the welfare of all classes of the inhabitants of this city, and among the objects which are urgently in need of funds it mentions the Khoja Girls' School, the Beni-Israelite Girls School and the Mohammedan Girls' School. Referring to the Khoga Girls' School, it states that it was established in 1888, and is situated in Samuel street, Dongri. The number on the rolls is 93. The children are Mohammedans. The Bible and also Cristian hymns are regularly taught. Those of the children who are able to do so pay a small fee. In the same neighbourhood are two wealthy Mahomedan Schools, where the children are received free, and the Koran is taught. It is a matter therefore, of great surprise and thankfulness that so many children attend the Christian school. The little girls are bright and intelligent, and there could be no doubt whatever that while at school lasting impressions for good are made on their young minds and hearts. The Beni-Israelite Girls' School, was opened in Khuduck in 1894, the number on the rolls at present being 115. The children consist for the most part of the poorer class of Beni-Israelites. The Beni-Israelites are of mixed Israelite and Hindoo descent. They reside in the Jewish quarter, the "Ghetto" of Bombay, where the houses are high, the rooms small and badly ventilated and the streets narrow and crowded. These people, notwithstanding their Jewish origin, of which they are very proud, are in almost heathen darkness, and their children are sadly in need of the help which only a Christian education, can bring. The good that this school is doing is evident to all who pay it even a cursory visit. One instance of the good influence at work will suffice, though others might be given.

Little Sara loved her Bible lessons, and she would go home and repeat what she had heard and learnt at school. When attacked with fever, which the doctors feared was bubonic, she often repeated her verses. Some friends called and prayed by her bedside. God answered prayer, and the child was pronounced convalescent. At that very time, however, her great grandmother came to see her and declared her illness to be due to the "evil eye." She called for some turmeric powder, smeared her hands with it, and began to make signs and gesticulations over the child. Roused by the noise and seeing what was being done, Sara burst into tears and, cried out "oh! don't do so, please don't: God will be displeased." Paying no attention the old woman continued as before. Sara's fever came back and in less than three days she died.

This incident showed forcibly the prevalence of heathen superstition in this community.

The Zenana Bible and Medical Mission consider that a girls new school for Mahomedan girls is much needed. As yet the only Christian school for girls among a population of 1,55,000 Mahomedans is the Khojah school, and this is intended to provide for a certain distinct section of the Mahomedan community. The Mahomedans for whose benefit a new school is proposed, have been hitherto very much prejudiced against any kind of education especially for girls, beyond that of committing the Koran to memory. Now there is a rising demand for such a school; even the women who are the most backward and prejudiced are beginning to ask for it. Amongst all non-christians and not least among Mahomedans in order to effectually break down prejudice it was necessary to begin with the children. They were much more susceptible to the impression of truth than their elders.

The sale of work at the Girgaum Girls' High School continues to-day, during the same hours as mentioned above.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE BY A PATHAN.

ONE WOMAN KILLED, ANOTHER TERRIBLY INJURED.

Great excitement and commotion prevailed among the Mahomedan inhabitants of Gujar Street Bhendy Bazaar, yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a report being circulated in the locality that a Pathan had murdered his former kept-mistress, and terribly injured her aunt with a chopper. The culprit walked as far as the Null Bazaar Police Station, and handing over a chopper, stained with blood, to a policeman on duty there, stated that he had committed a double murder, and desired to be taken into custody. The policeman put the Pathan under arrest and information was sent to the Central Police Office at the market, and Superintendant Hack of the C Division, at once proceeded to the scene of the shocking brutality. He was followed by Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner and Sirdar Mir Abdulally Khan Bahadur, who ascertained that the Pathan, whose name was Ahmedkhan, was about forty-five years of age and was a hawker in country made cutlery. The victims of his brutality was one Janubai his former kept-mistress, and her maternal aunt Molubai. Janubai was married to Ahmedkhan by naika, and she had one son by her former husband and two by Ahmedkhan. The couple lived happily for several years, but a few months ago their happiness was marred by occasional quarrelling, which at last culminated in their separation about five months ago, when Janubai left Ahmedkhan's protection, and went to reside with her sons in the house occupied by her aunt Molubai in Gujar street. A dissolution of marriage was sought for, but was not granted by the Kazi. Ahmedkhan made overtures to Janubai, and persuaded her to go back to his house, but Janubai would not listen to his overtures. Ahmedkhan occasionally went to her house to see his sons, but very often the interview was refused by Janubai. Yesterday at about noon, Ahmedkhan went to Janubai's house and desired to see his sons. Janubai refused to allow him to do so, when words passed between them. Suddenly the Pathan, infuriated by the obstinacy of Janubai, picked up the chopper which he had amongst his other articles which he was hawking, and assaulted her on her head, inflicting numerous wounds and cuts. The woman lay unconscious on the ground in a pool of blood and soon expired. The infuriated Mahomedan then rushed at her aunt Molubai, and assaulted her with the same instrument inflicting serious injuries on her head. She also fell down unconscious, when Ahmedkhan, believing her to be dead, left the house and proceeded to the Null Bazar Police Chowkey where he gave himself up to the police. Molubai was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where she is lying in a critical state.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, opened an enquiry yesterday evening touching the death of Janubai when, after the body was identified, further enquiry was adjourned, and her body was removed to the Morgue to enable the Coroner's Surgeon to make a "post mortem" examination.

AN ABORIGINAL MAIDEN.

Some of the aboriginal tribes of India are keenly sensitive in the matter of the honour of their women. Amongst the most sensitive are the brave tribe of the Sonthals, in Bengal; though their indignation by is washed out in kind rather than in blood. That is to say, if ever a Sonthali woman is violated by a Sonthali who is not her husband, the man's property may be annexed by any Sonthali that can lay hold of it, and the man is left alive, but a beggar. Calcutta papers relate that at a trading village called Peerpaiti, where others than Sonthalis congregate, a Rajput fell in love sometime agolwith a Sonthali maiden and his passion appears to have been fully reciprocated by his sweetheart. When, however, the father of the girl learnt of the intrigue, he reported it, not to the police, but to his own caste people, and the unsuspecting Rajput awoke one fine morning to find his house surrounded by all the Sonthals living in the neighbourhood, who came in an carried away every thing they could find. Having thus taken the law into their own hands according to their own code, the Sonthals in a body deserted the place where the honour of their women was not safe, and retired from the trading centre into the inaccessible jungles of Damini Koh. The dusky maiden who had loved a Rajput was taken along with them.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 6th December:—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 25th November 1898, reporting that the metalling of the tracks on the plot between the Raichore and Sholapore Streets is nearly completed, but that there still remains a considerable quantity of old metal from the Victoria Dock Wharves, which is stacked on ground required by the Traffic Manager; and suggesting, in order to get rid of the metal and at the same time to improve the sanitary state of the ground, that similar tracks be metalled on the next plot south between the Sholapore and Poona Streets.

Read memorandum by the Traffic Manager, dated 29th November 1898, reporting that the work suggested by the Engineer is very desirable and recommending that it be carried out at once, adding that the old material on the plot opposite D Warehouse renders unremunerative a considerable area of land, and that the sooner the material is removed the better for revenue.

Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 2nd December 1898, reporting that the probable cost of metalling four tracks will be Rs. 513.

Resolution—The amount, Rs. 513 is sanctioned to the debit of anticipated surplus revenue, and the work may be proceeded with.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 2nd November 1898, reporting that several cases of plague having occurred in the Trustees' Chawl situate at Elphinstone Estate, all the occupants were removed to the temporary camp opposite the Stores about 4th October last and the building opened up to steam and air, giving a short description of the present state of the building which is divided into 36 rooms and was erected in 1876, and forwarding plan No. 5060—M-5, Sheet No. 1, and specification for various improvements estimated to cost Rs. 3,223 exclusive of Engineering; observing that if these be carried out, the building will probably last 10 years more with ordinary repairs and that a new building containing the same accommodation would probably cost Rs. 17,000 and remarking that the building would be still further improved if it were divided into three blocks instead of two as shown on plan No. 5060—M-5, Sheet No. 2, in which case the cost would be reduced by about Rs. 125, but the number of rooms would be reduced by four.

Resolution—The proposal to divide the chawl into three blocks is approved, and the estimate for renewals and alterations, amounting to Rs. 3,098 for works only, is sanctioned. The work may be undertaken at once, the expenditure being debited to Revenue under Repairs to Sheds and Godowns, Elphinstone Estate.

Submitted letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 1st September 1898, together with correspondence regarding a claim made by Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co. on account of a missing bale of twist consigned to Shanghai per s. s. "Vindobona" in September 1897. Note.—The papers having been circulated were not read. Submitted proceedings of the Docks Committee concurred in by the other Trustees, recommending that a full enquiry having been made in this case and all endeavours to trace the missing bale having failed, the bill for Rs. 155-12-5 should be paid by the Trustees, and that the Shed Manager and the Cargo Receiver should be warned to exercise greater vigilance so as to prevent serious losses of this kind occurring in future, and observing that such claims are remarkably few compared with the very large number of consignments dealt with annually in the Docks.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved.

Read note by the Chairman, dated 30th November 1898, saying that in March last Mr. W. W. Squire applied for six months' leave on urgent private affairs, declaring his intention to retire on the expiry of his leave, and the Trustees' sanction was duly accorded (vide Trustees' Resolution No, 121, dated 5th April 1898); that Mr. Squire served the Trustee well and ably for nearly 17 years; and recommending that the Trustees record a valedictory order in terms of the draft submitted by him; also proposing that Mr. P. G. Messsent, M.Inst.C.E., be now confirmed as Engineer to the Port Trust with effect from the date of Mr. Squire's retirement, subject to the approval of Government under Section 23 of the Port Trust Act, and that Mr. A. C. Fosberry be promoted to the vacancy on the sanctioned schedule of staff, as Senior Assistant Engineer, and drawing attention to the notes and minutes underlying Trustees' Resolution No. 103, dated 10th May 1898, in which the existing acting arrangements were discussed in special regard to their becoming permanent as Mr. Squire had been granted leave with a view to retirement. Read minutes of Members of the Finance and Establishment Committee approving of the Chairman's proposals.

Resolution.—On the retirement of Mr. W. W. Squire, M. Inst. C. E., Engineer to the Port Trust, the Trustees desire to place on record their entire appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Squire during a period of 17 years, in which many important works were designed and completed, which materially assisted in the development of the Port Trust properties. The Trustees wish Mr. Squire every success in his future career, as recommended by the Finance and Establishment Committee. Mr. Philip Glynn Messent is appointed Engineer to the Port Trust with effect from the date of Mr. Squire's retirement on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem, with the usual exchange compensation, and conveyance allowance of Rs. 100, subject to the approval of Government. Mr. A. C. W. Fosberry is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Engineer *vice* Mr. Messent on a salary of Rs. 650 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 800, with exchange compensation, and Rs. 50 conveyance allowance.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Goods Superintendent, G. I. P Railway, dated 3rd November 1898, pointing out the inconvenience caused in loading large boilers, &c., at Prince's Dock Jetty Shed, owing to the buffer stops being behind the plumb of the crane jib when loading a double truck, and suggesting that the stops be moved 2 to 5 feet nearer the Dock wall and the siding extended. Report by the Engineer, dated 23rd November, 1898, saying that the stops on the west side of the crane can be shifted forward 5 feet and those on the east side 2½ feet at a cost of Rs. 67. Memo, from the Docks Superintendent, dated 28th November, 1898, saying that it will be sufficient to move the stops to the extent recomended by the Engineer. *Note.*—It is proposed to sanction the expenditure. Letter from Commanders T. G. R. Finny, R.I. M., and G. Wilson, R. I, M., No. 3692—38, dated 3rd December 1898, reporting that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Port Officer, Bombay, that day, fornoon.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 2nd December 1898.	Total from 1st April to 2nd December 1898.	For week ending 2nd December 1897.	Total from 1st April to 2nd December 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	657	12	563
" piloted out of harbour	21	675	22	568
" transported	7	484	10	338
" attended to	1	55	3	86
" warped	...	44	...	34

QUAINT N

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The scarcity of officers at Eastney is getting worse ...worse. There are now only four captains to ...mand the sixteen companies, comprising some ...men, or one company officer to 400 men. It is to ...ed that the next estimates will make some ... provision for officering the corps of Royal ...nes. They do these things better in France. ...hough there only two regiments are to be added to ...e Marine Infantry, and one regiment to the Marine ...rtillery, provision is being made for the addition of ...ne lieutenant general, two major-generals, three colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, eight majors, twenty-five captains, one hundred lieutenants and sergeant-majors, and one hundred sergeants to the Marine Infantry; and one major-general, two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, three majors, twelve captains, and fourteen lieutenants, with four sergeant-majors, two quartermaster-sergeants, fifty-seven sergeants, fifty-threecorporals, and twenty two artificers to the Marine Artillery. We have added 5,000 men to the Marines, and not a single officer above the rank of captain, and a totally disproportionate number of company officers.

Probably the question of hats is as old as the army itself. Men may come and men may go, but they never bring a suitable head-dress with them, or leave one to be a blessing to posterity. The present field-service cap has now been made the scapegoat for the sins of the soldier on manœuvres. It must go but what is to take its place? The question is a solemn one for Atkins. Is he to look like a postman or a convict? Even the youngest soldier is more or less a connoisseur in headgear, for has he not seen the Staff arrayed in three different styles during the last twelve months? First the fierce gold-braided forage cap. This withstood the shocks of time for quite a period, but was eventually discarded by all save Engineer foremen of works who frown beneath it still. Then appeared an Austrian *képi*, repulsively Continental which lived but a day. The shudder of surprise that greeted its appearance on the Hartford Bridge Flats will never be forgotten. Finally the Staff adopted the present peaked cap, destined, it was rumoured, to form the thatch of all ranks. We might do worse says the *Broad Arrow*. It is neat, comfortable, and guiltless of gold lace, and appears to stick on under trying conditions. It also fulfils the greatest need in a cap for field work, i.e. keeping the sun from the eyes. It is well known that sunstroke is far more often got through the eyes than on the back of the head, as is generally supposed.

The New French Programme of Naval Construction, as given in our contemporary *Le Yacht*, shows a decided tendency to follow the English lines closer in regard to battleships. The two new battleships are to be of 14,500 tons displacement, and to have a complete armour belt rising to nine feet above the water-line; these are to cost thirty million francs each. The proposed new tonnage also includes two 4,000 ton second-class cruisers, two 400 ton "catchers," to cost 1,000,000 francs apiece, and four large and seven small torpedo-boats.

Several newspapers have given interesting calculations of what the war has cost and is costing. The *Journal* of commerce in a Washington despatch, estimates that the cost, including maintenance of garrisons in conquered territory until the end of this fiscal year, or for nine months at 10,000,000dols. a month, will aggregate 235,000,000dols. Deducting the 90,000,000dols. for the cost of garrisons, the expenditure so far would be only 145,000,000dols. The *Tribune* gives the actual expenditures for six months, March to August, as 108,138,175dols. under the Army and 51,298,531dols. under the Navy Department. The returns for twenty seven days, or nine-tenths of the month of September, increased by one-ninth indicate expenditures in that month of 24,333,333dols. for the Army and 7,744,444 dols. for the Navy, which would make for seven full months of preparation and of war 132,821,508dols. for the Army and 59,042,975dols. for the Navy. Total 191,564,483dols. Last year in the same seven months the expenditures were 35,079,731dols. for Army and 19,999,167dols. for Navy purposes. This shows an excess thus far of 136,425,586dols. in the two departments. This makes the total cost of the military establishment 895,000dols. per day in the war and the excess of war over peace 640,000dols. per day. The indirect cost to the people is more than this in a proportion that would probably be surprising if it could be ascertained accurately. The cost of provisions has risen so much that the poor who do not pay taxes in any other way are made to feel the burden of the war, and the expenses of the well-to-do are increased very noticeably. Taking all classes together, it is probable that the necessary costs of living are higher by 10 cents daily for each person of wage-earning age who is not a producer of food, and in the city of New York that means a charge of 200,000dols. or 250,000dols. daily due to the war alone. Extending such a calculation over all the urban populations of the country, we get a sum total that is much higher than the outgoes of the Government.

We hear of further drafts of troops reaching Brest and the forts and batteries of the Channel coast. So great is the crowding at Brest that illness has ensued and the barrack accommodation is to be increased. Two thousand marine infantry have arrived, and early in the week seamen and marines on leave had received forty-eight hours' notice to rejoin. An additiodal force of 600 inscrits arrived at Cherbourg on Sunday. A considerable addition has been made to the mobile defence of Dunkirk. The sea-going boat Grondeur, and first-class boats Nos. 153, 154, 171, 184, and 205—the last-named a Normand boat of excellent quatities—have arrived from Cherbourg and the second-class boat No. 130, with spar torpedo, from Brest. This addition to the Channel torpedo service weakens the defence of Cherbourg, but so many boats are now completing or under trial that the want can soon be made good.

It is right to observe that this activity, especially in manning the batteries, results from the recent visit of M. Lockroy and Admiral de Cuverville. They discovered, in fact—if the admiral did not know it before—that the batteries were utterly under-manned and that, on grounds of ordinary prudence, it was essential to increase the establishments. A sign of the more peaceful outlook is found in the departure of the training frigate Melpomene from Roscanvel, where she had been detained, pending the conclusion of an understanding with this country. She has gone to the Azores, Madeira, and Teneriffe. The wooden cruiser D'Estaing (Commodore Lormier) also, which was detained at Toulon, has left the Indian Ocean, where she replaces the Laperouse, for the loss of which Captain Huguet, lately commodore on the station, has been honourably acquitted. The D'Entrecasteaux will soon complete her trials and leave for China. The Foudre, torpedo transport, is not to be transformed into a cruiser, and has been practising hoisting in and out vedette boats such as she will carry.

The Russian naval reserve squadron, which leaves Cronstadt to winter for the first time in the open port of Alexander III., at Libau, consists of the new battleship Petropavlovsk, the coast-defence armourclad Admiral Ushakoff, the gunboat Khrabri, the torpedo cruiser Abrek, and the whole of the first equipage of sailors and marines. Four torpedo-boats of the Siberian flotilla are being sent to winter at Port Arthur. The new transport Amur, launched at St. Petersburg on the 8th inst., has a displacement of 2,500 tons. She is fitted with twelve Belleville boilers and triple-expansion engines of 4,700 horse-power, calculated to produce a speed of 17½ knots. She carries ten steam launches and other small boats, and will be armed with a number of quick-firing guns. Two vessels similar in design to the battleship Oslilabya, launched at St. Petersburg on the 8th instant, are to be built on the slips vacated by that vessel and her sister, the Peresviet, launched last spring from the Baltic works. These vessels will be of 12,674 tons displacement, with a length of 434ft., and a beam of 71½ft. The one at the Baltic works has already been begun. Orders have been given to the Nevski building yard for twenty-three torpedo-boats of the Sokol type. Five of these are for Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Gray's Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 75 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark in the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.

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CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

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Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY. this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere, Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
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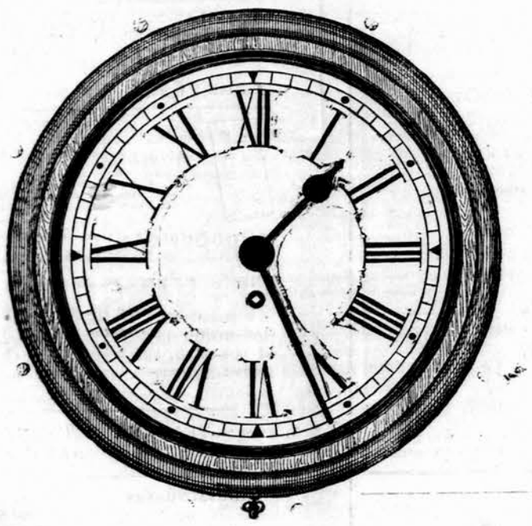

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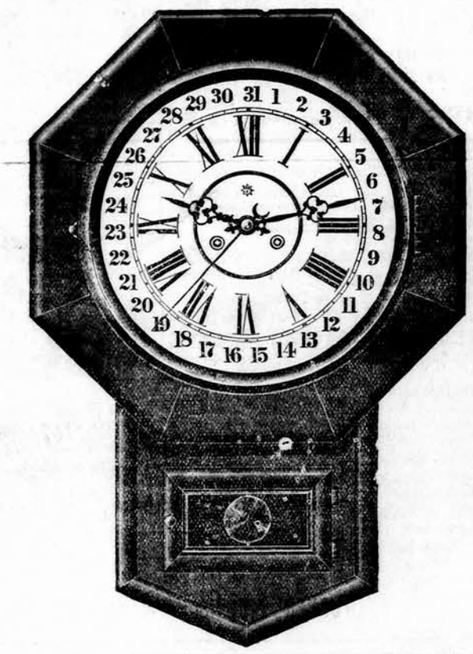
WOODEN REGULATORS in various designs. From Rs. 40.

HANDSOME CHIMING CLOCKS, in Silvered Dials, striking on Gong, in Oak cases From Rs. 80.



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Thousands of sufferers from Rheumatism have been cured by

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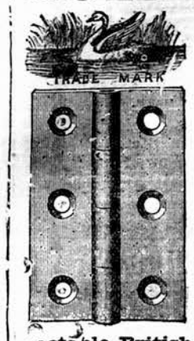

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